MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to the official figures for 1917 there were 51,310 Russians residing in China, most of them being in the northern part of the country. Because of the internal troubles in Russia, the number of Russians in China has been enormously increased since 1917, the present number being reported as high as 200,000. The refugees who have fled to China are of all classes, from peasants, former soldiers, and factory workers to wealthy bankers, business men and former officials. At the hotels in the Chinese treaty ports are to be found Russians who wear good clothes, speak three or four languages and who drink more champagne than water. Within a few blocks of these hotels are to be found hundreds of Russians who manage to live—how we do not know. They occupy the lowliest hovels and consume the food of the humblest Chinese coolies. Every dance hall and bar on the ragged edges of Shanghai and every other large city of China is filled with Russian women who manage to earn a living in devious ways. The Japanese officers in Siberia are said, upon very good authority, to have discarded their geishas for Russian entertainers.

THE Russian Legation and the various Russian Consulates in China have been staffed with officials who date back to the old Russian government. They were recommissioned by the Kerensky government, but most of them belong to the Russia of the Czar.. Since Russia went to pieces, these legation and consular officials have been cut off from financial support from home and in consequence have been supported by China, through the Boxer indemnity which Russia did not give up along with the other Powers when China entered the War. Of this Boxer Indemnity money, levied upon China by the Powers as punishment for the Boxer uprising of 1910, Russia received

approximately Tls. 130,000,000, payment being made by China in annual installments. When the Powers agreed to forego the indemnity for a period of five years dating from China's entrance into the War, Russia agreed to give up only about one-fourth of her share. The remainder has been going into the Russo-Asiatic Bank. This money has been used to pay the salaries of the old Russian consular and diplomatic officials in China, and for other purposes—a good deal of it, according to well-founded rumor, going toward the support of Koltchak, Semenoff and other interests that have attempted to overthrow the Soviet regime in Siberia. Since these Russian reactionary forces in Siberia have been playing the Japanese game in Siberia, and in many cases have had little regard for China's interests in that quarter, China naturally has been none too sympathetic toward the further supplying of funds to a source that she considered working against her best interests in the north. When for instance Chinese gun boats were sent to the Amur to protect Chinese interests, these boats were fired upon by the Russians at Habarovsk and strong evidence exists that the Japanese instigated the firing. These boats for more than a year have been held, against China's will, at Nikolaievsk. They were frozen in last winter many miles away from their base of supplies and the Chinese naval officers and men spent the winter (with four feet of ice on the river) in their summer clothing.

ON August 1, China served notice that she no longer would pay the Russian Indemnity to the Russo-Asiatic Bank and old Russian officials in China. The present Russian Soviet government in Siberia, about September 1, sent a commission to Peking to negotiate the reopening of trade relations between China and Siberia. Twenty years ago the Far Eastern World was trembling in fear of the Imperial Russian avalanche that was threatening to overrun all of North China. Now we are treated to the amazing spectacle of a new Russian government in Siberia, in order to obtain a resumption of trade relations with China and doubtless for other reasons as well, offering to return to China all of the concessions taken from her by the Russian autocrat of old. China is offered without compensation all Russian interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway; all mining and timber concessions in Manchuria and other Chinese territory; Russia offers to renounce further payments of the Boxer indemnity account; and what is of still greater significance, they apparently are offering to renounce all extraterritorial rights over their own Russian citizens living in China. The reader can make all of the discounts he wishes on the ground that the offer comes from the Soviet, and that no government worthy of a name exists in Siberia, but the offer has been made.

NOW what is China to do in these circumstances? Accept, assuredly! When your former enemy gets in a hole and suddenly, to escape something worse, real or imaginary, turns and offers to return to you everything he has stolen in the past, why, you take it right away before he changes his mind—if you are animated by ordinary human feelings and sense. China apparently has done just this—accepted, while the accepting was good. On September 23, China, through a mandate issued by the President terminated all official relations with the Russian Minister and the Russian Consulates in China. The Russian flag came down on the Legation, and the Bank—and in the case of the latter, the French flag went up in its place. Prince Koudacheff, Russian Minister, on September 24 issued a protest against the Chinese action pointing out that Russian citizens living in China are thereby deprived of official Russian protection and also enumerating other Chinese infringements upon the old Russian treaties:

"1—In May, 1918, the Russo-Chinese agreement concerning anti-alcohol measures along the frontier and Sungari River was cancelled by China. (Waichiaopu note, May 21, 1918),

2—A Presidential Decree of November 22, 1919 cancelled the treaties concerning the autonomy of Outer Mongolia.

3—A Presidential Decree of January 28, 1920 cancelled the agreement concerning the political status of the Hulunpaer region.

4—The spirit as well as the text of the contract of 1896 regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway has lately been repeatedly violated.

5—In July, 1920, the Protocol of 1901 was violated by the refusal of the Chinese government to continue paying the Russian Indemnity. (Waichiaopu notes of July 2 and August 7 last).

6—During the summer of 1920 the Treaty of 1881 has been violated through establishing Customs duties on the land frontier. (Russian Legation note of August 28 last).

7—Finally, the Decree of September 23, carries with it a radical change in the status of Russian citizens and their property, which is based on all the Treaties entered into between Russia and China (1689, 1727, 1851, 1858, 1881) and the various special conventions and agreements derived therefrom."

The Russian Minister also warns China that these various infringements can only become legal when they are agreed to by an All-Russian government recognized by China.

THE status of the thousands of Russians now living in China is interesting, since pending the establishment of a government in Russia that China may recognize they are without extraterritorial status in China and accordingly come under Chinese jurisdiction. In the first place probably not one percent of the Russians in China recognized their old

officials anyway, and would rather accept Chinese jurisdiction than accept the jurisdiction of the old crowd that has been driven from the country. China may now be expected to follow up her advantage and take jurisdiction over the Russian concessions in various parts of China. This will bring about further problems concerned with the ownership of the land, especially from the standpoint of American, British and foreign firms other than Russian. There is a movement in Peking and also in some of the large treaty ports, to recommend to the Chinese government, that the Russian Concessions be internationalized. It is hardly possible, however, that the Powers will make this move, since their whole relations with Russia are involved and no Minister can take action without reference to his home government. The lack of unity in Europe and America regarding Russia is certain to be reflected out here, so the probabilities are that China will go ahead and take over the Russian concessions. And once taken over, they will never go back. Also, Russian extra-territorial privileges once given up probably will never be granted again. Russia will be in no position or attitude to demand them again, and certainly few nations would be willing or free to incur Chinese ill-will in order to help Russia. The Japanese certainly have not improved their position in China through their actions in Siberia by backing up the various reactionary Russian elements.

CHINA'S attempt to take jurisdiction over the thousands of Russians living in the country will be watched with much interest and considerable anxiety on the part of the American and Britisn communities in the Far East. Both are sympathetic toward China's desire to gain jurisdiction over all foreigners living inside of her borders, but the events of the last few months and years have been rather too fast for comfort. The thin end of the wedge which entered when China took over the German and Austrian concessions (excepting Tsingtao, of course) is now opening up a considerable breach in the old exterritorial rights which foreigners have enjoyed in this country. China has already served notice that she will grant no further exterritorial rights to the new nations, such as Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, and it is reported that treaties are under negotiation with some of the South American countries in which this clause is omitted. Foreigners in the Orient usually do not worry about the plight of other foreigners who are not of their own breed. Each nationality is supposed to look after its own tribe, so we do not anticipate many tears in the other communities over the loss of Russian extra-territorial rights. Sincere friends of China hope, however, that she will not proceed too fast until she is in a position to administer justice, somewhat in accordance with Western standards. Japan after many years of experience, is still away behind, as anyone will discover who gets into the clutches of the Japanese legal system for a misdemeanor or even a trade mark infringement case. George L. Shaw, the British merchant at Dairen who entered Korea without a passport several months ago, is still in jail and probably will remain there until the Japanese have destroyed his business, which is probably what they are after. China can injure her position tremendously by going too fast. The average Chinese would rather bring his case before an American or British judge in China, than before one of their own countrymen. This may not apply to individual cases for there are many upright Chinese judges, but in general it would be true. The high standard courts of justice maintained by America and Great Britain here in Shanghai are a wonderful influence for good in China it is to be hoped that their usefulness will not soon be infringed. By practicing on the Germans and Austrians and now the Russians, China doubtless will gain much valuable experience, and as stated above, as long as they are not themselves affected, there probably will not be much complaint from American and British sources. France and Japan, since their interests in Russia are somewhat different from the American-British interest, may be expected to take a more serious view of China's action in respect to Russia. China from her own standpoint learned at the Peace Conference that "God helps those nations who help themselves while the helping is good."

There are again signs of unrest in Outer Mongolia. The Mongols are reported to be trying to recover from the Chinese government their autonomy which was granted to them by the Russo-Chinese Agreement of November 5,1913, and which was abrogated by China upon the recommendation of General Hsu Shu-cheng or "Little" Hsu last Spring. Major-General Chu Chi-hsiang, commanding the Chinese troops at Urga, recently reported to Peking that on September 13, there was an uprising among the Mongols with the intention of driving out the Chinese soldiers stationed there, and that the Living Buddha, the virtual ruler of Outer Mongolia, had made two attempts to flee from his palace to a foreigner's residence, and that foreign aid was being given to the Mongols in their endeavor to regain autonomy from the suzerainty of China, in accordance with the 1913 agreement. It is suspected that Attaman Semenoff and his Japanese friends at China are involved in the present unrest. General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, who has replaced "Little" Hsu as self-imposed guardian

of Mongolia, has issued orders to the Chinese officers on the frontier that all suspicious acting Russians be disarmed and interned and that movements of other foreigners be closely watched. He is now despatching one full brigade of the twenty-nineth army division to Outer Mongolia to re-enforce the troops there. Mr. Chen Yi, who has recently been again appointed Resident Commissioner to Outer Mongolia, has been urged to assume office. Mr. Chen seems to get along with the Mongolian leaders well, but as soon as "Little" Hsu entrenched himself in that region last winter, he had him deposed and imprisoned. Mr. Chen's life was saved through the intercession of the President and the Prime Minister. That he is now not very anxious to go to Urga in view of the ungratefulness of the treatment accorded to him by the last government is but natural.

UNTIL the critical situation arose in Outer Mongolia, the Peking government paid little or no attention to the administration of that big area. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mongolians were equally represented in the new Chinese national five colored flag, but no serious attempt was made to educate them to be proper citizens, to establish schools, or to give them local government. The. so-called members of Parliament chosen from among the Mongols were not real representatives, knowing nothing of the conditions either political or industrial, in Outer Mongolia. Peking began to awaken itself when Urga declared its independence and Mongols attacked the frontier Chinese towns. Russia then stepped in and has had a hand in the game. The result was Mongolian autonomy, which aimed eventually at the annexation of Outer Mongolia by Russia had it not been for the European War. Last year General Hsu Shu-cheng realized the wonderful opportunity that was offered by the unlimited natural resources of that region and schemed to make himself supreme there. He partially succeeded. In consolidating his position, he aroused the jealousy of General Chang Tso-ling, who was afraid that some day "Little" Hsu might become too big for him to deal with. As a result of his visit to Peking last June, General Chang had "Little" Hsu removed from the office of Director-general of the North-western Defence Force. He was satisfied, but "Little" Hsu was not. Then followed the recent military operations between the Anfu and the Chihli forces. Many reasons of a complicating nature were responsible for the operations, but one of them was the quarrel between Chang and Hsu. Hsu consequently was eliminated as a political factor, and Chang now wants to rule over Mongolia in his stead. Both are selfish and have as their object the exploitation of the vast natural resources and the immense man-power of Mongolia to further their own ambitions. Peking is now confronted with two propositions: Either Outer Mongolia will again slip out of China's control, or an enlightened local government must be set up by unselfish Chinese officials for its administration.

THE first issue of the *Journal of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers* is just off the press. It is a creditable publication and neatly printed. Mr. Murray Sullivan, Acting Chief Engineer of the Chuchin Railway; Mr. Yang Pao-ling, member of the Chihli River Commission; Mr. Frank H. Clark, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications; Mr. Frederick R. Sites, Resident Engineer of the United States Steel Products Company of Shanghai; Mr. E. F. Wei, Technical Expert to the Ministry of Communications; and Mr. T.C. Yen, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, who are on the publication committee, are to be complimented. The *Journal* is to be published monthly under their direction. It is the official organ of the association, primarily intended for its members, but it is no less interesting to persons interested in the development of the engineering profession in China. It contains information concerning various phases of engineering problems in China. Among the articles appearing in the first issue are "Chinese Government Railways," "The Commission on Railway Techniques," "Mission of M. Painleve," "Surveys of the Chuchow-Chinchow Line and Chouchiakoh-Hsingyang Line," "Ta Yeh Steel and Iron Works," "The Rockefeller Foundation at Peking" "Kalgan Notes" by Mr. Robert Coltman, Jr., are of unusual interest. So are four pages of ordinary notes on the activities of the different American companies trading in China, and personal notes concerning the doings of various members of the association. A list of the members appears in the concluding part of the Journal. The association of Chinese and American Engineers was organized in Peking on November 22, 1919, by Chinese and American engineers. Details of its formation were given in the *Review* last winter. The Association has the sanction and approval of the Chinese government, and its objects are to advance engineering knowledge and practice, to maintain high professional standards, and to foster a spirit of cooperation and fellowship among engineers. These are worthy objects, which if carried out will prove of great benefit to China and America. There is much in common between the large number of Chinese engineers educated in America and American engineers now resident in China, as they have studied in the same colleges and universities in America and have absorbed the same ideas and ideals. "And moreover," says the introduction to the first

issue of the *Journal*, "there is just cause for pride and pleasure in upholding and perpetuating time honored friendship between China and America, unbroken and unsullied by a single act of aggression. In the view of these men, with American ideas, thoughts and methods of practice, whose rank is increasing in number every year, and in the opinion of the large number of American engineers in the country many of whom are in the service of the Chinese government, or are connected with engineering firms or corporations in China, the formation of an association of Chinese and American engineers was thought to be opportune and desirable." If in this era of construction, which will come like the dawn of a brighter day for China, after the storm of internal conflict has subsided, the association "shall succeed in assisting, stimulating, and encouraging this great development; if by friendly aid, counsel and advice it shall promote and encourage a spirit of co-operation and good fellowship among engineers in this country." Such being the objects of the Association, it is sure to grow in influence and popularity. The original promoters of the association, including Messrs. Sullivan, and Yang Pao-ling, deserve the thanks of both Chinese and Americans for bringing into existence an organization which will play an important role in the engineering development of China.

"WE found everywhere not only abundant evidence of the prosperity which has come to the Orient as a result of the war, but of the growth of national feeling among the people of the various countries. The wisdom of the American government in extending to the people of the Philippine Islands greatly increased local autonomy is amply proved by the general contentment evident among the people of the Philippine Islands and their attitude toward the United States, which is little short of patriotism and which evidenced itself in most marked ways by the efforts made by the Philippine Islands to co-operate with the United States during the war. The growth of the national feeling in China is most marked. The uncertain fate of Shantung Province, the home of Confucius and the cradle of Chinese civilization, has stirred the whole Chinese people to their depths, has resulted in the most widespread and consistently maintained boycott ever effected in China, and, indirectly has been a great stimulus to industrial development in the country itself. While a somewhat chaotic condition continues to exist so far as the affairs of the central government are concerned, the republican principle of responsibility of the individual for his government is being gradually extended from local affairs, which from time immemorial have been run on democratic principles, to the affairs of the central government. The Corporation as a whole has become more and more convinced that any foreign enterprise which expects to make and hold for itself a permanent place in the Orient must take into consideration the wishes and aspirations of the peoples of the countries where it operates, and so conduct its business that it will be welcomed and not merely tolerated. It is a source of satisfaction to be able to state that our organizations in the Orient are actuated by this spirit and that the relationships of our companies with the peoples of the countries where they operate are those of cordiality and goodwill."

Before someone accuses us of being radical and preacing dangerous doctrines of "self-determination" out here in the Orient, we make haste to explain that the foregoing paragraph is reproduced from the annual report of an important American corporation capitalized at G. $25,000,000 and doing an extensive business in this part of the world. This is quite different from the old idea of conducting a foreign business in this part of the world and represents quite graphically the American idea of cooperation that has come about. Perhaps the war did a little good after all.

Price Maintenance and the Silver Market

BY C. F. REMER

ONE of the strange and unlooked for results of the great war may be the revival in some form or other of the question of bimetallism, a question that most writers on money since 1900 have considered to be completely dead and securely buried. During the war the inconvenience of the extremely high price of silver brought out an occasional suggestion that bimetallism might profitably be revived. Mr. Moreton Frewen, for instance, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for November, 1917, maintained that the steady rates of exchange between England and India, that is between a gold using and a silver using country, up to 1873 were of great benefit to the trade between the West and the Far East. He went on to point out the troubles of the gold standard countries in their trade with silver using countries during the year in which he was writing. He showed the undoubted advantage it would have been to England for instance to have had a fixed rate of exchange between gold and silver while she was buying supplies in China. He concluded with an appeal for the double standard in the approved style of the last decade of the nineteenth century. The answer to this is simple. The question has never been one of the advantages of a bimetallic system that worked. The question has been whether or not it could be made to work.

One or two others expressed themselves upon this topic, for the violent fluctuations in the value of silver and its remarkable rise in price brought to the attention of the world just those evils that the bimetallists have always maintained their plan would cure.

The present from which the question of bimetallism may well take is not, however, due to any new

statement of principles or to any new theoretical considerations. The present form is due rather to the steps which the American government has taken and is now taking under the Pitman Act to deal with silver.

The Pitman Act, it will be recalled, was passed in 1918. The purpose of the act was to make use of the so-called "idle hoard" of silver dollars in the United States Treasury. These dollars were a legacy from the days of "free silver," and the trade relations between England and the United States on the one hand and the Far East on the other provided an opportunity for the United States to be of service to her allies and at the same time to sell her silver dollars at about the price she paid for the silver originally.

Under this Act the United States sold a total of 207 million ounces of silver. Most of this silver came to the Far East and since the day that the Pitman Act went into effect the United States has been the chief factor in the world's silver market. So long as silver was rising in price the sales of the United States government served as a check but the situation of the silver market has been greatly altered during the present year. In February 1920 the London price of bar silver went as high as 89 1-28 and the New York price as high as $1.37 per ounce. At these prices there was the expectation that a price above a dollar an ounce would be maintained for some time and that in any case the price of silver could not go below the price at which the United States Treasury was authorized to continue its sales, that is a dollar an ounce. But the high price of silver had set in motion a chain of consequences that tended to bring it down. The nations of continental Europe have been melting and selling the silver that was formerly used in the form of subsidiary coins. The National City Bank of New York estimated in July that silver from this source to the amount of a million ounces per week had been arriving in London for some time. The silver subsidiary coin of most of the nations of Europe has disappeared as has the subsidiary silver of Japan. These supplies of silver have been available at a time when war no longer demanded that the Western nations procure necessary goods regardless of price.

The result of these and probably of other causes was that the price of silver began to fall. During the month of June, on the 16th and 17th to be exact, the London price of bar silver was reported on the Shanghai market to be 44 d. per ounce. In New York the price was below 80 cents an ounce during the first half of June.

Now the Pitman Act contains a provision for the re-purchase of silver at a dollar an ounce to the extent of the amount sold under the provisions of the Act. The fact that silver had gone below a dollar an ounce and the further fact that there was great uncertainty in the silver market and would be until the Treasury of the United States announced its intentions, led to the making of such an announcement on June 16. "At the close of business that day," we are told, "silver had sold at 80 cents an ounce, but following the announcement American silver jumped to somewhat more than 99 cents an ounce, and foreign silver to 90 cents. Since then the price of American silver has remained practically constant, while the trend of foreign silver has been firm."

This change reached Shanghai on June 18. On that day the London price of bar silver was reported as 44d. per ounce and on the next day it was reported to be 49 1-8d. The rate for gold dollars which had been 89 on the 18th was 96 3-4 on the 19th.

The American government had up to June 16, been maintaining a device to keep the price of silver down and on June 16, it turned about and used the further provision of the Pitman Act for the purpose of keeping the price of silver up. What the government did was simply to offer to buy silver at a dollar an ounce, but the effect has been to maintain this price rather steadily since then.

It may be explained that the difference in price mentioned above between foreign and American silver is due to the wording of the Act. This is made clear in the following statement by the Director of the Mint:

"The provisions of the Pitman Act are mandatory and, in accordance with them, the Secretary of the Treasury has given standing orders to the Director of the Mint to buy silver at a dollar per ounce, 1,000 fine....Under the terms of the Act, the silver so purchased must be the product both of mines situated in the United States and of reduction works so located, and clear and unequivocal proof to that effect will be required."

The situation is further complicated by the fact that for technical reasons the American smelters of silver have found it necessary to mix foreign ore with American ore. This difficulty has been allowed for in the regulations for the purchase of silver and this purchase is now going forward with the result that there are two prices for silver in the United States; one a price of a dollar an ounce for American silver and the other a price for foreign silver which has fluctuated around 92 cents per ounce on the New York market since June 16. The two prices ought perhaps, for the sake of bringing out the true situation, to be referred to as the American price for silver and the world price for silver.

The question of immediate importance to the business man, especially to the business man in China, is this: what is the degree of influence that the American price for silver will have over the world price? To answer this question an inquiry into the proportion of the world's silver that comes from the United States is necessary, for it is plain that if a large portion of the world's silver supply is to be maintained at a dollar an ounce, then the world price of silver will stay up If on the other hand only a small part of the supply is thus maintained at a dollar, then the world price may drop far below a dollar an ounce.

The world's production of silver was above 200 million ounces per year from 1908 to 1912, but it has dropped since then. From 1914 the world's production has been somewhat above 160 million ounces. In 1918 it was 160,900,000. For 1919 the total amount is about the same. Of this total production the United States has been producing about 40 percent, Her total production was about 60 million ounces in 1919. The first fact to bear in mind is that about 40 percent of the world's silver supply is, and for some time will be maintained at about a dollar an ounce. If the United States government buys the total product of the mines of the country and if the rate of production remains as it has been for the last few years, it will take more than three years for the government to buy back the total of 207 million ounces, which have been sold under the Pitman Act.

Mexico is another important source of silver and stable political conditions in that country may bring it about that American silver will play a less important part in the world's market. No one cares to speculate as to the immediate future in Mexican politics, but it is safe to guess that for some months there will continue to be trouble in that unhappy country.

The first question may be answered by a guess that for the next two years American silver will be about 40 percent of the world's new supply and the further guess that with this proportion selling at a dollar, the world price for the metal will not drop greatly below a dollar.

The student of money will appreciate that this guess is made with the full knowledge that new influences may be brought to bear on the market and with that high degree of timidity that all who attempt to predict silver prices acquire.

There is another question involved in this discussion. The essential point about any plan for bimetallism is that gold and silver are to be kept at a fixed ratio of law. When, for instance, silver sells on the market at $1. 29 1-5 in the United States or almost exactly 59 d. in England, at normal exchange rates, the ratio of gold to silver is 16 to one. In the case that we are now considering the American government is taking steps that will have the effect of maintaining silver at a dollar an ounce or at a ratio with gold of about 20 to 1.

Previous experience teaches us that the danger of such a situation does not make itself known until a considerable drop is threatened in silver. The producer of silver in the United States will during the next few years become accustomed to selling his silver at a fixed price of a dollar. The American merchant who deals with a silver using country, such as China, will become accustomed to some degree of steadiness in exchange. If these conditions once become estalished and a drop in the price of silver threatens to upset them, will there not be agitation to continue some guarantee that silver prices will be maintained? and will not such a guarantee amount to bimetallism in a new but unmistakable form?

These calculations may all be upset by changes in monetary arrangements in Europe. Professor B. M. Anderson, economist for the Chase National Bank, has pointed out recently that the world's exchanges and the world's finances are likely to continue in a disturbed condition until serious attempts are made to get the nations of Europe back on a hard money basis. Any such serious attempts will have their effect upon the relations between gold and silver for it is certain that one of the causes of the high price of silver during the war was the fact that the nations of Europe had for all practical purposes suspended specie payments.

If within the next year the nations of Europe should undertake serious steps to get back to gold as a basis for their money or if there should be unforseen happenings in the silver market to cause a drop in silver prices, America will probably hear the same sort of agitation that was heard in the nineties, an agitation for the continued maintenance of silver prices. Any continuation of the purchase of silver at a dollar an ounce after the 207 million ounces have been bought will be an attempt to introduce bimetallism at 20 to 1. The results of any such agitation are not worth considering but the possibility is.

The present condition of silver seems to be that it is "pegged" at a dollar in America. This should bring steady exchange with China unless conditions in Europe change rapidly. It may bring an agitation to continue the maintenance of silver prices when a further drop is threatened. This will be the old silver question of the last century in a new form. Many of these statements are guesses but there are enough facts behind the guesses to make them worth considering.

"What China Needs is Unrepresentative Government"

BY H. H. POWERS

I have been reading your editorials of August 28, on the subject of the need of representative government in China. I confess to a feeling of sadness at the naivete of your faith. You seem to have no shadow of doubt that if a government truly representative of the people were established in China, that government would be not only virtuous and competent, but it would command the confidence of the outside world, credit would be restored, capital would flow in to the country, and China would enter at once upon a new cause of progress and prosperity. You further aver that "the means of stabilizing and establishing the government of China are at hand in the existing commercial, industrial and educational organizations," and "from their ranks can be recruited men with foresight and stamina who will be able to give the present government that representative authority which it now lacks." It's all as dead easy. How could they have missed it so long?

Now I am not a cyinc. I passed in my time for an idealist. I can't escape my temperamental optimism even in China. But if anything could make me a pessimist I think it would be such talk as this.

I, in common with a very large number of people, take it that you assume that a representative government is by its very nature stable, efficient, and honest. Neither history nor logic warrants that assumption. You cite the example of the United States. I accept the implied compliment with a sheepish consciousness that we don't deserve it, but let that pass. Let us try another case. It isn't safe to generalize from too slender data.

What is the most perfectly representative body that has yet been evolved in the political sphere? My answer will be a surprise but investigation will confirm its truth. It was the Austrian Lower House as reformed by the law of 1907. Every device known to modern political science for securing complete representation of all shades of race, class, and opinion was successfully adopted, and the body elected under that law was ideally representative. And that body was in session for four years and accomplished virtually nothing. Deadlock followed—deadlock in monotonous and tragic succession until people breathed a sigh of relief when the farce was over and the aged autocrat resumed his willingly abandoned prerogative.

What is the matter with China? I certainly know little about it. I have visited China but six times and have viewed her politicaly only from afar. But I have a deepening conviction that your diagnosis is wrong, utterly wrong. To put it bluntly but not unsympathetically, the trouble with the present government of China is that it *is* representative. I don't mean that it has the formal credentials of regularity with which we are familiar and to which we attach such exaggerated importance. I presume it is plentifully lacking in "legality" as is charged, and we may admit that this is a serious defect. If that were all, however, we need not worry. Political illegitimates can be legitimized by a very simple process if they make good.

What I mean is that the present men in authority faithfully reflect the political morality and the political capacity of the Chinese people. Their graft reflects the universal Chinese practice of squeeze.

Their disloyalty reflects the rudimentary political consciousness of the Chinese with whom loyalty has hardly yet transcended the limits of the clan. Their dissensions are representive of the incoherence of China which has never known a real political unit beyond that of the province. These men are only doing what the normal Chinese would do in their place. Their speculations are merely squeeze raised to the power of their unprecedented opportunity. As a friend of passionate pre-Chinese sentiments sadly said to me recently, referring to the success of the first students' strike: "It did not accomplish much. We got rid of the most objectionable members of the government, but there were no better men to take their places." How would the machinery of representative government secure immunity from evils that permeate every fiber of the national life?

And you meet this difficulty merely by asserting that there are men of the necessary vitality from whom "*can* be recruited" the desired personnel. "Can be," but will they be? What will they be? What guarantee have you that machinery such as you propose, no matter how perfectly devised or how unanimously adopted, would lead to the choice of such men? Was there ever a time when New York City could not furnish an able and incorruptible man for mayor? Yet how often has such a mayor been chosen? Recently we got such a mayor by inadvertance, almost an ideal man, and he was beaten by an unprecedented majority. He was ideal but unrepresentative. Representative institutions generally work logically in New York. They give us a genuinely representative mayor most of the time. They would work logically in China. The parliament you plead for would be filled with men of narrow vision and local prejudice, men bred in local feuds and trained in that guileless graft of Chinese life for the larger opportunities thus afforded. They would be representative.

I have no wish to abuse the Chinese. I know their virtues and capabilities, their industry, their obedience, their honor in familiar relations. I have no doubt of their ultimate political capacity. But they lack at present those qualities which have made representative government a success in England and measurably so in the United States, and the lack of which has prevented pronounced success elsewhere. You cite the United States. Meditate for a while on Mexico or Austria. Draw up a list of its success and failures and decide where China would logically come in your list. Possibly China may experiment usefully with her provincial assemblies, but the national parliament to which you pin faith would assemble the demagogues and dreamers, the self-seekers, the men of narrow vision and rudimentary loyalty who "represent" China. It would wrangle itself into a deadlock and invite the coup d'etat. The feuds of North and South, of Anfu and Chihli, would reappear within its precincts. And all because it would be representative.

Nothing in your editorial is so astounding as your assumption that the faith of the world in our government is due to its representative character. It is due to the character of the American people. If we were Bolsheviks or grafters, men devoid of honor or vision or faith, would the world trust us merely because we were represented by men after their kind?

I will venture to say that what China needs just now is unrepresentative government. She must get somehow,—from within or from without,—a leadership which is superior to herself in vision and political virtue. Some Chinese Cromwell may give it to her. It he does, you may depend upon it, he will send your parliament where Cromwell sent his during the transition period. Possibly China may have to travel the harder road of temporary partition and European suzerainty to reach the goal of true nationality. Whatever the route, she has far to go before the spiritual conditions of representative government are attained. She must develop cohesion, loyalty, honor, and the spirit of sacrifice for the sake of the nation beyond anything she has ever known before she can even experiment safely with representative institutions. For without these qualities representative government spells doom, simply because it enthrones powers which are inimical to the existence of the nation.

Ichang, China, September 15, 1920.

The Two Dominant Figures in Philippine Politics

BY FRAZIER HUNT

Special Correspondent, the *Chicago Tribune*

PHILIPPINE government today is really being directed and dominated by two powerful opposing figures who are allied within one political party for a single cause—the peaceful and successful solution of the independence problem. These two figures who differ so greatly in thought and temperment and psychology are Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, and Segio Osmena, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

For practical purposes and national interests they are allied intimately and securely but the minute that the independence proposition is settled they will immediately begin a battle for individual supremecy. Behind each are definite factions and pronounced schools of thoughts that can only work in harmony when held together by some great magnet of universal desire,

At present their dual party, the Nationalists party, absolutely runs the country. The opposition, an unhappy Democratic party, has only one of the 24 senators and but four of the 90 representatives. It is too weak to be called any opposition at all. Tracing briefly its history, its forebearer was the old Federalists party organized along in 1900 when the Civil government was established by Taft. It stood then for the continuation of American sovereignity. In 1907 when the first Legislature was established it changed its name to Progressive. The year before the Nationalista party was formed with a complete independence plank.

In these 1907 elections the Progressive party suffered a severe defeat because of its pro-Americanism. It continued to drop back until seven years ago when the Jones Law gave the Islands both a Senate and Legislature, when it again changed its name with the hope that it could rid itself of its old reputation. But its new name, the Democratica party, brought no new victories and today it continues an opposition hardly worth mentioning.

The victorious, dominating Nationalists party presents to the public a unified front but within the inner circles it is anything but that. A silent, almost desperate struggle for power is eternally going on between the two great leaders. This struggle is always restrained for the terms of the armistice are carefully observed and respected by both sides.

However, once the independence question is solved there will be an immediate and violent cleavage. The young, progressive, liberal and pro-American elements will follow Quezon, while the conservative, older and financial elements will back Osmena. But

it will also be deeper and more fundemental than all that: it will be a battle between the East and the West, Orientalism against Western ideals.

Quezon, tempermental, brilliant, frank, sentimental, a man of quick and generous impulses but often wrong and pig-headed, reflects American and Western ideas better than any other Filipino in the Islands. With a background of many years in America as the Resident Commissioner he has become thoroughly westernized.

At the other extreme is Osmena, Speaker of the House, unfathomable, cautious, analytical, a master politician who is an absolute oriental in thought and action. As against Quezon's dashing, violent, open manner Osmena is silent, self effacing, cunning. Quezon, the adventurer, breaks trails without fear, while Osmena never ventures a single step without knowing exactly where his foot is going to land.

The young, liberal men of the islands, best exemplified by the student and professor class, worship Quezon. They have tremenduous personal affection and love for him. The masses of the people, likewise are attracted to him because he is warm and human, even if he be often wrong and foolish.

Osmena, on the other hand, is not loved but feared and admired for his cold brains. He naturally attracts the conservative and the older elements to him. This means the great financial interests in the Islands, too.

At present each group is about of equal strength. Of course, there is never any open ruptures, and often the lines of difference are vague ones. But once the armistice for the cause of independence is ended then the forces will form quite naturally into the two opposing camps. Quezon, in tune with the most liberal ideas of the world, opens the fight with such modest liberal demands as equal suffrage for women, and equal rights in the divorce. He will carry the fight on through all sorts of progressive ideas.

But the great fight that is coming here some day is one of keeping the islands on the side of West and not the Orient. A thousand million people along the shores of Asia find themselves bound more or less together quite naturally by geographic proximity, color and in defence against western aggression. With all of these—Japan, China, India and the Malay islands—there is also one basic religion, which is distinctly non-Christian. Of the people on this side of the world only the Filipinos are allied with the West in religion and ideals.

Someday if this East vs West question ever becomes acute it will be of priceless value to have a western nation to work with here. Deep behind other internal struggles here lurks this eternal battle of race. For 1500 years China has been sending her traders and merchants to these islands. Their blood and their philosophy have left its imprints.

Against all this Oriental leaning stands certain men who believe in America and the west. Quezon is their leader. He would Americanize the Philippines. He is of the West while Osmena—half Oriental in blood and philosophy—might consider the wisdom of the islands someday aligning themselves with the East.

The Port of Shanghai

BY E. C. STOCKER

Geographical Characteristics

SHANGHAI is situated on the eastern-most central point of the Chinese seaboard. It is about equidistant in shipping time from Western Europe and Eastern United States, affording practically the same advantages of transportation to the world's most developed industrial centers.

Besides having direct ocean connections with the continents of Europe and the Americas—it has a direct inland steamer route 600 miles up the Yangtze River to Hankow (good for steamers of 28 to 30 feet draught in summer and 8 feet draught in winter); and coast lines to all ports on the eastern coast of Asia.

Position:—

Latitude 31 degrees 14 minutes 7 seconds north, longitude 121 degrees 29 min. 10 seconds east.

Approaches:—

Shanghai is reached from the sea via the Yangtze Kiang and the Huangpu, the entrance to the latter is about 40 miles from the sea. The Shanghai Harbor is about 14 miles up the Huangpu.

In the Yangtze there are two channels—the "North" and the 'South." Both channels are well lighted with light ships and buoys.

The North channel has a bar the "Shaweishan Flats" at the mouth over which there is only about 19 feet at extraordinary low water. There has been considerable improvement during the last two or three years. At its junction with the South Channel, a few miles above the mouth of the Huangpu, there is another bar, the "Tsungming" crossing, which is variable both as to depth and position and has had as little as 14 feet. at extremely low water as well as being comparatively narrow. It had 21 ft. in April, 1918.

The South Channel is almost straight and has only one bar (The Fair Flats) of enormous area, over the crest of which there is only 16 or 17 ft, at extraordinary low water.

Tides in the Yangtze River:—

The spring rise over the bars in the estuary is about sixteen feet.

Woosung Anchorage:—

Woosung Anchorage is at the entrance of the Huangpu—14 miles from Shanghai. It is a safe open roadstead for vessels which do not wish to berth in the river—The width of the anchorage is from ½ to 2 miles between the 30 ft. low water contours, and in the deepest channel, which is nearer the South side, there is 50 ft. or more. The bottom is mud.

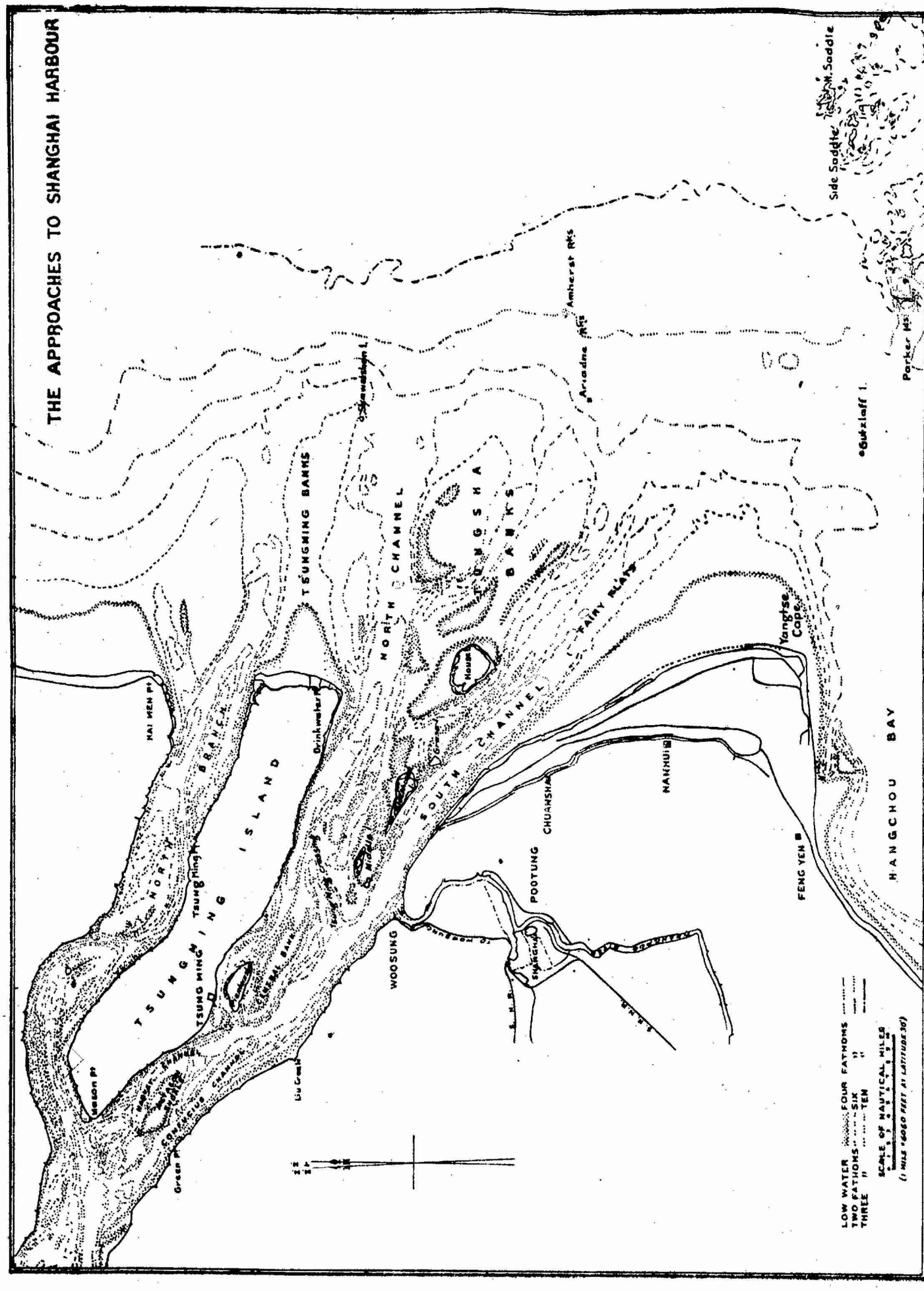
The Huangpu:—

The Huangpu is on the right bank of the Yangtze, the curved entrance inclining downstream. The width between low-water lines at the mouth is over two thousand feet and there is a navigable channel of upwards of 1,000. wide with a depth of 20 ft. up to the harbor. The bars in the Huangpu below the wayside reach of the harbor are all more than 26 ft. deep at lowest low water with a channel breadth of practically 600 feet throughout.

Tides and Currents in the Huangpu:—

The spring "rise" above lowest low water at the mouth of the Huangpu is about 13 ft. and may be as little as 5 ft. at neaps, but the average half-tide level has from 6 to 8 feet "rise" according to the "stage" of the Yangtze and the wind.

Strong tidal currents (up to 3-4 knots) occur at springs all the way up the Huangpu (including the harbor) and there is only a short period of slack water. The flow is smooth except at the Pootung



The above map which was prepared by Mr. Stocker, the author of the accompanying article, gives the details regarding the Shanghai Harbor and its approaches.

Point where "chow-chow" (turbulent) motion occurs at time of strong current.

It is high water at Shanghai at 1h. 30m., full and change. The spring rise is 9-11 feet spring range 8 feet, neap rise 6-7 feet and neap range 3 feet.

HARBOR ACCOMODATION AND CONNECTIONS

Accomodations:-

Length, Width, Area, Depth and Curvature.

The harbor consists of the channel of the Huangpu River from the Arsenal to Tungkou Creek a length of 54,700 ft. (9 sea miles).

The width between bank lines varies from 1,080 to 2,000 ft. and between lowest low-water lines from 1.000 to 2,000 ft. (not including tidal basin at "Point"). The width between normal lines varies from 1,000 to 1,800 ft. but the actual 24-ft. channel only averages 750 ft. wide.

The area between normal lines is about 11,200 mow and between 18-foot contours 8,300 mow.

The harbour is sinuous with five main bends. Proceeding from the upper limit downwards there is a long narrow stretch opposite the Chinese City and its suburbs and a comparatively sharp turn at Nantao. There is then a low crossing and bar opposite the French Concession and a sharp right-handed turn (Pooting Point) above which very deep draught vessels do not usually come. Just below this is the highest or "Wayside" bar, (23 ft. at lowest low water) which is now being trained. There is then a long, deep stretch (pool) on the right side extending almost to the lower harbor limit. At the lower end of the harbor is a large tidal magazine with only a couple of feet depth at low water.

Anchorage:—

The harbor has an area between the 18-ft. contours of 1,300 acres, or say two square statute miles, and upwards of half this area is available for anchorage. Large vessels may also anchor in the open roads off Woosung.

Head and Stern Moorings:—

There are 19 head-and-stern mooring berths. Four of these are owned by the China Merchants' S. N. Company and one by the China Navigation Co. and these five berths are used exlusively by the coasting and river steamers belonging to these companies.

The remaining fourteen berths are also privately owned but are available to outside shipowners by special arrangements with the owners. Nine of these berths have a length of 600 ft. and the remainder (5) a length of 700 ft. with depths from 24-32 feet at L. W. S.

The charges for these berths are as follows:

For the nine upper (600 feet) berths Sh. Tls. 35 each for the first three days and Tls. 7,50 for each succeeding day.

For the five lower (700 feet) berths Sh. Tls. 50 for the first three days and Tls.10 for each succeeding day.

Swinging Berths:—

In addition to these, there are some 30 swinging berths for vessels from 150 to 450 feet in length with depths for the larger vessels from 22-25 feet.

During freshets and extraordinary spring tides, when the current is considerably above average strength, vessels moored in the stream sometimes drag their anchors, especially if these be of the patent type which do not hold well in the somewhat loose mud bottom.

Tarnsportation Facilities:—

Lighters:

There were in October, 1919, 194 lighters (100—600 tons) on the Port Register, all permanently covered in. Of these about half are in use at any one time, the remainder mooring in the shallow parts of the river or, in the case of about 20 percent, at the owners' wharves. Most of the unloading is performed by the ships' derricks and hand labor on to the lighters Only a few of the lighters are fitted with cranes.

Cargo Boats:

In addition to the regular lighters, there are some three to four thousand Chinese cargo boats (up to 60 tons) serving as small lighters. These have the advantage of being able to reach the inland canal system.

Sampans:

The general boat traffic of the harbour, i.e., the ferrying of passengers between the two shores and the shores and vessels anchored in the stream, is mainly performed by small Chinese one-man "sampans" of which there are about twelve hundred plying within the harbor limits.

Chinese Junks:

Some four hundred junks and "lorchas" (Chinese sailing vessels with foreign rig) up to 500 tons usually lie at anchor in the upper harbor off the "Nantou Bund."

Towing:

There are eight tug boats belonging to the lighter companies available for swinging and towing large vessels and for towing lighters. Chinese cargo boats are generally not towed but handworked by stern oars ("Yuloh"), helped by the tidal currents.

Wharfage:—

There are wharves on both sides of the harbor, mostly provided with floating pontoons. Much of the cargo is handled by lighters from the outside of ships at wharves or moored in midstream. The lighter moor in the shallower parts of the harbor.

Wharves

SHANGHAI SIDE

Owners	Length of Wharf *Properties* (*approx.*)	Depths 20 ft. *feet off*
South Manchuria Railway Co.'s wharf	2,000	12'
Birt's wharf	400	12'
O. S. K.'s Yangtzepoo Wharf	500	12'-18'
Wayside Wharf	910	22'-24'
Old Ningpo Wharf	900	18'
China Merchants' Lower Wharf	900	23'-30'
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s (Hongkew & Hunts') Wharves	2,350	13'-26'
China Merchants' Central Wharf	530	30'-36'
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Wharf	970	29'-36'
Messageries Maritimes	120	6'-12'
China Navigation Co.'s Wharves (between Semaphore & Kin Lee Yuen Wharf)	1,250	6'-12'
China Merchants' Kin Lee Yuen Wharf	1,800	6'-12'
Ningpo Steamship Co.'s Wharves	1,600	6'-12'

POOTUNG SIDE

Vacuum Oil Co.'s Wharf	600	less than 6'
Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf and frontage	3,350	18'-24'
The Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Lower Wharf..	700	24'
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's Wharf	750	22'
Ocean S. S. Co.'s Wharf	1,150	18'-24'
China Navigation Co. (Old Bunding)	1,350	20'
The Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Upper Wharf..	550	20'
The Kailan Mining Administration Wharf..	700	18'-24'
Arnold Brothers Co.'s Wharf	600	24'
China Merchant' Eastern Wharf	1,600	24'-30'
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., (Pootung Wharves-East & West)	2,550	12'-24'
China Navigation Co.'s Pootung and Watung Wharves	2,600	12'-24'
Laneedu and Hoongshin Wharves (between C. N. Co.'s Wharves)	800	16'
China Merchants' Yang Kah Du Wharf	1,000	16'
Chinese Eastern Railway Co.'s Wharf	600	24'
Lao Pah Du, Yih Chong Wharf	500	18'
O. S. K. Lah Du Wharf	300	20'
Nissin Kisen Kaisha	930	18'-24'
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ld., Chang Kah Pang Wharf	950	12'-18'

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Tung Kah Du Lower Wharf	1,800	24'
Tung Kah Du Wharf	1,150	20'-24
Oxygen & Drum Co.'s Wharf	500	18'
Han Yeh Ping Iron & Coal Co.'s Wharf	1,620	24'
Robert Dollar Co	795	25'

Wharfage Facilities & River Frontage

	Shanghai	Pootung	Total
Pontoons	8,900	6,955	15,855
Wharves (on piles)	6,950	15,995	21,945
Total	15,850	21,950	37,800

Nationality of Frontage Owners

	Shanghai	Pootung	Total
American	nil	5,150	5,150
French	120	nil	120
British	5,960	20,000	25,960
Chinese	5,830	8,020	13,850
Japanese	3,780	2,930	6,710
Public, Creeks, etc.	5,430	1,000	6,430
Russian	nil	600	600
Undeveloped for shipping	33,580	17,000	50,580
	54,700	54,700	109,400

Shipyards:—

There are five shipbuilding concerns in Shanghai: Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. with three yards.

New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, with one yard and another projected. Patent slips for small craft.

Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works (Chinese government), with one yard. (In conjunction with Naval Arsenal.)

Societe Franco-Chinoise de Constructions Metalliques et Mecaniques, with one yard.

Ping An Dock Co., with one small yard

There is also a marine motor works (Jardine and Matheson) and several small Chinese yards for launches and Native craft. Vessels up to 10,000 tons deadweight have been constructed in Shanghai.

Docks:—

There are eight docks as follow:

	Length on Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance	Depth on sill (Springs)
Cosmopolitan	532	77	24
International S. D.	528	77	23
New & Old E. C.	450	74	21
	399	53	16
Tungkadoo	355	67	16
Yangtzepoo (N. E. & S. W.)	570	70	21
	(66 at sill)		(21 ft. on 3-ft block)

		Length on Blocks	Breadth at Entrance	Depth on sill (Springs)
Kiangnan (K.D. & E. W.)		545	70 (60 at sill)	19
Ingan	(about)	250	30	15

Cranes:—

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Works has four shear legs up to 65 tons. The N. E. and S. Works has one 80-ton steam-power shear legs. The K. D. & E. Works has one large shear legs.

1-5 tons	15
5-10 tons	6
10-15 tons	6
15-80 tons	6

There are also three small floating cranes (3, 10, and 15 tons), pile drivers being used for lifting buoys, etc. There are fixed shear legs at the docks up to 80 tons capacity (included in the above totals).

Only four wharves have locomotive cranes and there are no portal cranes at all. Thirteen lighters have cranes (mostly 1 ton, but one is 10 tons.)

This state of affairs is due to the prevalence of lightering and also the low cost of hand labor. The latter is, however, now rapidly increasing.

Discharge of Cargo:—

Ships cargoes are handled with greater rapidity than in any other port on the coast.

Railway Wharves:—

There are no railway wharves within the present harbor limits but there is at Woosung a railway frontage of 3,000 ft. length of which 750 ft. is developed as a wharf and another at Lunghua above the harbor, 2,500 ft. long with one 60-ft. pier. Both are on the left bank. The first is accessible at lowest low water for steamers drawing 19 ft. and the second for drafts of 20 ft. Each of the wharves is fed by only a single line of siding. Owing to the well-developed water communications, small hinterland connected to the railways, and the location of wharves outside politically guaranteed areas, the railway wharves are at present not used to the extent which might be anticipated from a direct comparison with western conditions.

INLAND COMMUNICATIONS

Railways:—

Shanghai is in single-line standard-guage rail connection with Nanking (193 statute miles) and Hangchow (118 statute miles) and these lines pass through the principal cities in the southern half of the Yangtze delta. At Nanking a ferry service connects with the railway to Shantung, Tientsin, Peking; but the transfers now required at Pukow and Nanking make the steamer lines from Pukow to Shanghai very serious competitors of the railway. In 1915 the Shanghai-Nanking Railway operated 171 millions of metric ton-kilometers and the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway (including a short piece near Ningpo) 41½ millions. At the end of 1919 the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was transporting 70,000 tons of freight per month.

Waterways: (see plate)

The Yangtze River is the main feeder to and from the interior but its lower parts are only safely navigable by sea going vessels. 2,000-ton steamers can reach Hankow (600 miles up) all the year round and ocean steamers drawing 28 feet can get there in the summer. Smaller vessels can reach Ichang (950 geo. miles from Shanghai) and specially constructed highpower small-draft steamers run between Ichang and Chungking (360 geo. miles farther-1310 geo. miles from Shanghai). Various branch steamers are navigable for, say, an average distance of 100 miles by junks and steam launches so that an immense area is directly accesible by water.

Shallow canals (through draft not more than 5 feet) connect up all parts of the south delta and by crossing the Yangtze at Chinkiang, the northern delta and even Chihli province may be reached by canal.

The canal-net of the delta in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces is unrivalled in the world for extension and length of canals per square mile.

The majority of the smaller inland waterways of the Central China plain are not at present suitable for high speed power driven barges on account of the congestion of traffic, tortuosity of the creeks, low bridges, and the damage to banks caused by the wash.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Dollar Line, Columbia Pacific S. S. Co., China Mail, Admiral Line (Pacific S. S. Co.,), Struthers & Dixon, Inc., P. & O., M. M. Co., C. P. O. S. Ltd., P. M. S. S. Co., T. K. K., Shire Line, Glen Line., O. S. S. Co., C. M. S. N. Co., Bucknall & Ellerman Lines, American & Oriental. Barber, East Asiatic, Swedish East Asiatic, N. Y. K., Indo-China S. N. Co. Ltd.

CUSTOM AND OTHER PORT CHARGES

Tariff:-

There is a general tariff on imports and exports.

Most of the rates are specific and were originally intended to represent a tax of 5 percent ad valorem. At the present day the Import Tariff averages about 4 percent, the Export Tariff perhaps 2 percent. A few items are duty free. There is also a duty on treasure. Foreign goods sent inland pay "Transit Dues" at the rate of half the import duty on them. Goods sent from one treaty port to another by steamer pay export duty and, on arrival at the second port, a coast trade duty equal to half the export duty paid at the port of shipment. Chinese goods are also liable to heavy octroi dues (likin) when travelling in the interior.

Most of the cargo is carried by shippers who own godowns in Shanghai, into which the cargo is discharged on arrival, so there is little delay due to inspection of cargo on board. Goods in rapid transit are franked by "passes" and are not classified as "re-exports." Reexports get "drawbacks" for coast trade duty.

The total customs revenue at Shanghai in 1913 was Tls. 14.5 millions, or 7 percent on the net trade, and Tls. 10.9 million in 1918, or 3.3 percent on the net trade. The change in rate is due to rise in the value of the goods.

Tonnage Dues:—

Tonnage dues collected by the Customs on vessels entering a Chinese port are Tls. 0. 40 per ton on ships over 150 tons net tonnage and Tls. 0. 15 per ton on smaller vessels. They include port and light dues.

A vessel having once paid tonnage dues in China is free to visit any other Chinese port without payment for the space of 4 months.

Tonnage dues are devoted to the building and maintenance of light-houses and other aids to navigation along the coast and navigable rivers (Customs Marine Department).

Conservancy Dues:—

The conservancy tax, which provides the funds for the work of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board after its reorganization in 1912, is collected by the Customs as follows:—3 percent on Customs dues on export and import cargo, 0.15 percent on duty-free goods, and 0.045 percent on treasure. The Customs receive 2½ percent of the amount collected for collection expenses.

Wharfage Dues:—

Wharfage dues at 2 percent of the Customs duty are collected by the Customs. Upwards of Tls. 300,000 are collected yearly as wharfage dues and handed to the municipalities and Chinese authorities in respect of wharf and road facilities.

The Municipal wharves so far serve only passenger traffic and cargo boat traffic.

Mooring, etc.:—

Buoys cost Tls, 35 to 50 for three Cranes, by arrangement.

Warehousing, paid by ship for 10 days.

Pilotage:—

Pilotage is not compulsory.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING (1919)

According to a summary from the Customs Daily Returns given in the British Chamber of Commerce Journal (February 1920) the following are details of shipping at Shanghai in 1919:—

	Arrivals Net tons reg.		Clearances Net tons reg.	
British	3,412,568	2116 ships	3,384,644	2146 ships
Japan	2,555,234	1816	2,880.929	1851
Chinese	1,857,895	1676	1,773,900	1622
American	657,978	310	548,959	288
Other nationalities	448,425	210	398,693	204
	8,932,100	6128	8,987,125	6111

Coast and River ports	5,717,789	5,919,517
Japan ports	1,561,225	1,171,248
Other ports	1,653,086	1,896,360
	8,932,100	8,987,125

(*To be concluded next week's issue*)

Who's Who in China

Hon. Chow Tsu-chi, New Minister of Finance

(周自齊字子庚)

Mr. Chow Tsu-chi, was appointed Minister of Finance on August 11, 1920. His first official act was to recall all the depreciated Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications from the market by the issue of the Ninth Year Short Term Domestic Loan of $60,000,000 with the surplus customs revenue as security.

Minister Chow has a pleasing personality and an amiable disposition. He is broad-minded, quick in decision and execution. He is a friend of all foreign educated Chinese and is interested in all kinds of industrial and commercial enterprises designed to develop China and her unlimited natural resources.

He was born at Laihsien, Shantung. He studied in regular Confucian schools and received from the then Imperial government the degree of Master of Arts. He received his foreign education first at Tung Wen College, Peking, and later at Columbian University, Washington D. C.

From 1896 to 1899 Mr. Chow was Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington. From 1899 to 1900 he was Consul at New York. He was Chinese Charge d'Affairs at Havana, Cuba, 1901-1902. In 1903 he was Consul-General at San Francisco.

From 1904 to 1908 he was promoted to be First Secretary of the Chinese Legation, Washington. Then he returned to China and was appointed Acting Junior Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs in Peking. In January 1909 he was promoted to be Acting Senior

Secretary of the same Board, and at the same time was given the appointment of Junior Secretary.

In May 1909 he became regular Senior Secretary. Two months later he became Acting Junior Councillor, and Acting Senior Councillor in August. He was appointed Director of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States in 1910.

In August of the same year he was transferred to be attached to Prince Tsai Hsun's naval mission to Japan and America. In 1911 he was appointed to accompany Prince Tsai Chen's mission to England to attend the coronation of King George V. He rejoined the Board of Foreign Affairs upon his return.

In November of 1911 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance in Yuan Shih-kai's cabinet. In March of 1912 he became Acting Minister of Finance. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Tutuh of Shantung (Military Governor).

On August 21, 1913, Minister Chow became Acting Governor of the Bank of China, and on September 11 was appointed Minister of Communications. In 1914 he was Acting Minister of War, and concurrently was Minister of Finance.

In 1915 he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1919 he was Director-general of the Bureau of Currency. After the military operations between the Anfu and Chihli forces in North China in the summer of 1920, he was appointed Minister of Finance.

Hsu Shih-chang, New Vice-Minister of Communications
(徐世章字蟫甫)

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Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, new Vice-Minister of Communications, is the youngest official ever appointed to such an important and responsible position in the Ministry. But he has a lengthy official record before him, which shows that he is earnest, fairminded, conscientious, able and hard-working.

He is a native of Tientsin, Chihli Province, and is only thirty-four years of age, born in 1886. While still a student of the Imperial College of Languages, Peking, he was appointed as Attache to the Imperial Commissioners to study financial conditions in Japan, England, America, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia in 1908. In the Spring of the following year he returned to China. In the same year he was sent by the Civil Governor of Kirin to investigate commercial conditions in Belgium. While residing there he took an entrance examination, and was admitted to the Liege University. He obtained his Bachelor Degree of Commerce in 1911.

In the summer of 1911 he was appointed by the Chinese Minister to Italy and the Italian Minister of Labor and Commerce as Judge to the Turin International Exposition. Upon the closing of the exposition he was awarded a certificate and medal by the Italian government. He then left for England, Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, Luxembourg and other European countries to make practical investigations in commercial and railway administration.

In 1912 he returned to China and was appointed a member of the Ministry of Communications; in November he was made a Junior Clerk of the sixth grade, and assigned to work in the Traffic Division of the Railway Department, Ministry of Communications. In May of the following year he was appointed Assistant Accountant of the Lunghai Railway. In July 1914 he became Acting Assistant Director of the Engineering Administration of the Western Section of the Lunghai Railway. In July 1915 he was promoted to be Assistant Director, and in November was awarded an Order of Appreciation by the President for the prompt completion of the construction work. He had conferred on him the title of Shaotaifu and awarded the fifth Class Chia Ho Decoration in May, 1916.

Four months later, Mr. Hsu was appointed Assistant Managing Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway. In January 1917 he was awarded the fourth class Chia Ho Decoration. In March he was sent to Japan to attend the celebration commemorating the joint China-Japan through traffic arrangements and also to study the administration of railroads, posts, telegraphs and navigation. On his return, he was appointed managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow line. Concurrently, he acted as the Director-General of the Pu Sing Railway (Pukow Singyangchow). In July he was made Councillor to the Headquarters of the Expeditionary Force. In September he was appointed a member of the Commission for the Investigation of Communications. In October he received the second class Paokuang Decoration. He served as a member of the Committee on the Unification of Railway Rules and Regulations in November, and a month later was awarded the Medal of Honor by the Ministry of Communications, and at the same time received the second class Wen Hu Decoration.

In March 1918 he was appointed a member of the Joint Commission for the Prevention of Plague on the Chinese Government Railways and also acted as Chief of the Plague Prevention Bureau of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. In June he was appointed a member of the

Traffic Conference, and received the Honor Certificate from the Ministry of Communications in August. Two months later he received an Order of Appreciation from the President. In December he was the recipient of the second class Tashou Paokuang Chia Ho Decoration.

In January 1919 he was specially requested to act as High Adviser to the Inspector-General of the Yangtse River and to the Military Governor of Kiangsu Province. In the same month he was appointed co-Director of the Administration for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects. In February he was requested to act as Adviser to the Civil and Military Governor of Shantung. For services rendered in connection with the Plague Prevention Commission he was again given an Order of Appreciation by the President. In November he was awarded the second class Tashou Chia Ho Decoration.

By a Presidential Mandate issued in March 1920 he was appointed Director-General of the Pu-Sing Railway. At the end of the month he was instructed to act concurrently as the managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

In August 1920 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications. He is also appointed by the Ministry of Communications to act concurrently as Director-General of Railways, Chairman of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Communications and Chairman of the Commission for the study of Freedom of International Transit and Communications.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Japan and Her News

From "The Japan Weekly Chronicle" (British)

In the House of Commons on July 12, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Luton, C. L.), asked by Mr. Neill Mc-Lean (Govern, Lab,) whether his attention had been drawn to the agreement made on February 1, 1914, between Reuter's Agency and the Kokusai Agency of Japan; whether the Reuter service from Japan was now entirely supplied by the Kokusai agency; whether the British Foreign Office has given its approval to this arrangement; and whether, in view that the news thus coming from a Japanese source was circulated through the world as if it came from a British agency, he would consider the possibility of taking steps which would remove this misunderstanding, which had already caused much dissatisfaction among British and American residents in the Far East, said:—

The answer to parts 1 and 2 of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative, and to part 3 in the negative. With regard to part 4 his Majesty's government does not see what steps they can usefully take in the direction of the hon. member's suggestion.

This little discussion elicited the following letter to the *Times* from Reuter Ltd.:—

"Sir,—With regard to the questions put to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by Mr. Neil Maclean in the House of Commons on Monday last, and the reply of Mr. Harmsworth—which was made without any reference to ourselves—we beg to say that the Reuter service from Japan is not, as Mr. Maclean suggested, Mr. Harmsworth concurring, 'entirely supplied by the Kokusai Agency.' It is in the hands of and is conducted by, Mr. J. R. Kennedy, an Englishman born. The fact of his being at the same time manager of the Kokusai News Agency does not affect his status as our correspondent. He occupies Reuter's own office in Tokyo, which is quite apart from that of the Kokusai. For a number of years, and notably during the years of the war, he acted for us in Japan, and we have seen no occasion whatever for questioning his independence in respect of his news service to Reuter, We may cite such recent instances as the political riots in Japan, the sharp electoral contest, and the severe financial crisis, concerning all of which we received most impartial and independent reports.

"We should add that, owing to the ferment in that part of the world, and in view of the many conflicting interests there, we dispatched to the Far East at the beginning of this year an experienced member of our home office staff, Mr. William Turner, with several assistants, to exercise jurisdiction over all our correspondents in China and Japan and control over all our homeward services.

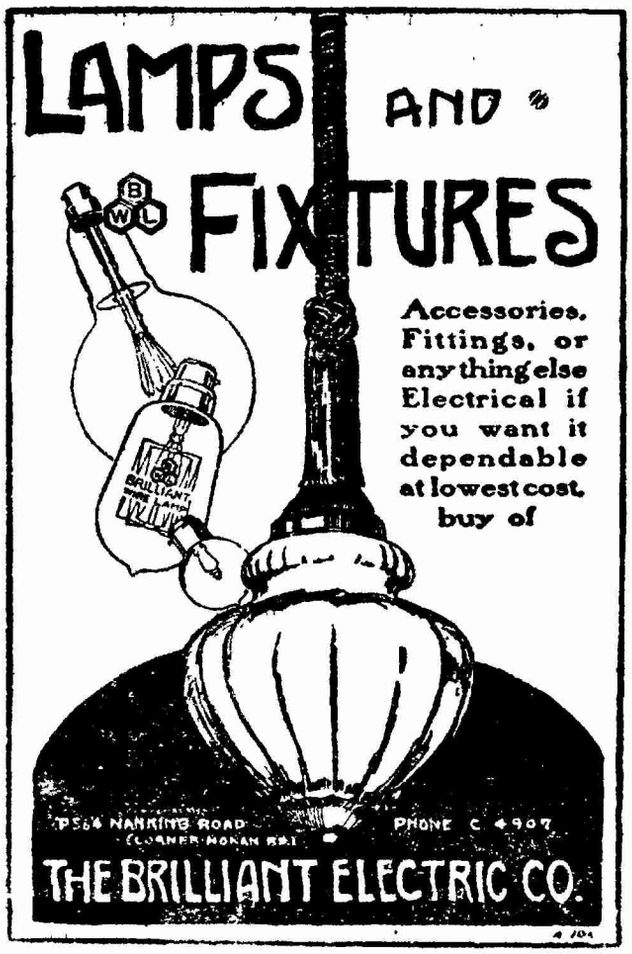
"Yours faithully,
S. CAREY CLEMENTS,
Manager and Secretary"

This letter is, of course, the crudest camouflage, and is intended to make the reader believe what is not, in fact, true. When Reuter allowed itself to be bought out by the semi-official Japanese Agency, the Kokusai, Tsushinsha, it agreed to withdraw from Japan. The Kokusai Tsusha agreed to receive and distribute Reuter's, and to supply Reuter with Japanese news as Reuter's agency in Japan. Of course, it was announced at the beginning that Mr. J. R Kennedy would be general manager of the Kokusai Tsushinsha, but it was also understood that it was the Kokusai Tsushinsha, and not Mr. Kennedy in his personal capacity, which was to send the news to Reuter. It was explicitly stated, indeed, that the Kokusai Tsushinsha had been created for the purpose of dispatching abroad "news favourable to Japan," and even if Mr. Kennedy ("an Englishman born") is personally engaged in supplying the news, it is obviously under this inspiration. He has to delegate the semi-official concern during his prolonged absences from Tokyo. Whatever camouflage may be used the fact remains that Reuter has no independent representation in Japan at present, and that news published abroad as Reuter from Tokyo is not Reuter but Kokusai. That is what Kokusai was created for Of course, it does not do any good to Japan, Reuter's themselves keep down their Japanese toll charges to a minimum because semi-official news is always null. It only has the effect of leaving more to the correspondent by mail from Japan, whose news has not been stated by being forestalled by telegram and this necessarily created the impression that Japan tries to doctor and control her news. All other countries have adopted similar courses. Reuter's itself is now almost semi-official. Indeed, the cables and wireless are so much in the hands of interested corporations that the telegraphed word is never equally worthy of credit with the written word.

Japan's Mischief Makers.

From the "London and China Express" (British)

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Morning Post* comments on the increasing propensity to criticism of English-speaking nations. For this propaganda a new publication has been promoted, entitled the *Asian Review*, the main policy of which apparently is to belabor England and America, probably with a view to preventing renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and giving Japan a free hand in China and Siberia. Not only does the new review publish caustic articles on British and American policy and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public opinion in general, but also nasty excerpts from Indian sources reflecting on British administration of that country, and a good deal is made of the Amritsar episode. This seems to be exploited as an offset to the severe criticism of Japan that appeared in the British and American Press with regard to the floggings in Korea last year. This ebullition of anti-foreign propaganda is only a symptom of the resentment which is felt in certain circles in Japan over the triumph of the Anglo-Saxon peoples in the contest with militarism in Europe. The Japanese people as a whole are all right; they are an honest, hardworking race that entertains no sinister feeling for other nations, content only to be let alone and allowed to pursue its own way in peace. But Japan, like some other countries, has another smaller yet none the less virulent set, who in some lands might be called militarists, though here they are the main supporters of the militarists, and use the latter as a weapon to fulfil their ambitions, which include the crippling of British and American interests in the Far East. It is this element that is doing so much to discredit the reputation of Japan in China and Siberia by underhand tricks. If Japan ever gets into trouble with other nations it will be due to the tactics of this dangerous element. The better element of Japanese society is in fear of this *ronin* or *soshi* coterie; and recently an intelligent Japanese gentleman was heard to say only a good drubbing would settle their ambitions.

India and the Opium Problem

From the "London and China Express" (British)

The agitation in this country against opium traffic is by no means dead, as would appear by the fact that we have before us two pamphlets—one issued by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, and one by the Edinburgh Anti-Opium Committee—for promoting the objects of the Hague International Opium Convention. In both publications complaints are voiced as to the action of the Indian government. Not only, it is pointed out, do they not admit that opium consumed in India, or exported to other lands is "abused," but they do not consider it necessary to limit the export to "medicinal purposes." They, maintain they have done all that can be urged upon them to secure the ultimate object of the Convention, which is "the gradual suppression of the abuse of opium" and of allied and cognate drugs. It is a fact also that they declare that Mr. Shortt's Bill does not apply to India, and that Indian law and practice have been for years in agreement with the principles of the Convention. If this view of the objects of the Hague Convention is to prevail, Britain, it is contended, will continue to lead in an opium traffic which is every whit as "morally indefensible" as that which she abandoned for her own sake and China's. The Edinburgh Committee, in the course of a resolution to the Prime Minister, ask that the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Bill be extended to India and other Eastern Dependencies, according to the terms of the Declaration of the British signatories at The Hague, which says: "The Articles of the present Convention shall apply to British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and Wei-hai-Wei, in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom and Ireland."

Mrs. Chu Takes Position in New Bank

Mrs. T. C. Chu

Mrs. T. C. Chu, wife of T. C. Chu, secretary of the Shanghai-Nanking, and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways, has been appointed to the responsible position of chief of the secretarial department of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, which held its formal opening on Friday, September 25, at 11 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Mrs. Chu, heretofore, has been

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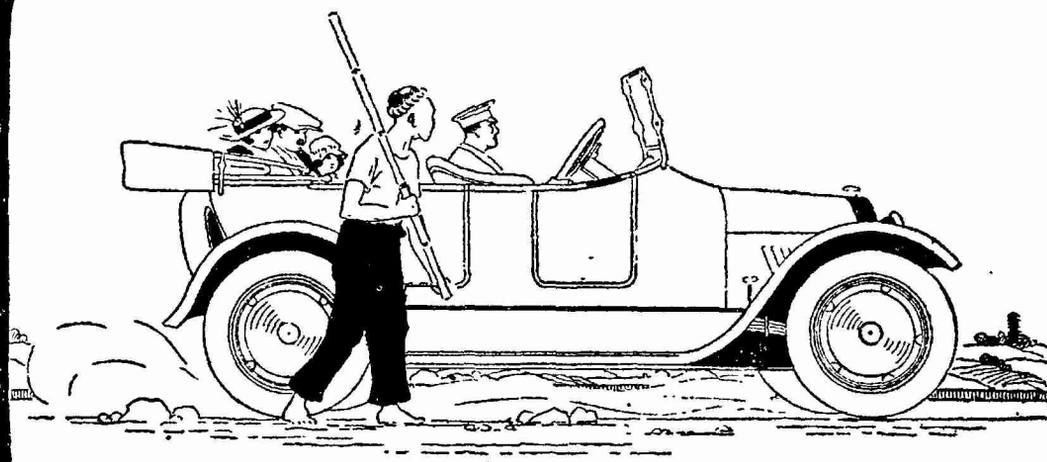

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active in club work in the foreign as well as Chinese community and has aspired to do literary work but when asked to fill this position she seized the opportunity and hopes to open the way for other Chinese women who wish to take up business positions. If this position is successfully carried out, other Chinese women will be asked to fill places of similar character in all the branches of the Chinese-American Bank throughout China. Mrs. Chu stated that one of the officers of the bank told the remainder of the staff that the women would have equal opportunity and the salaries would be the same.

The duties of the secretarial department include keeping an annual budget, having charge of expenditures, purchases, filing, mails, cables, and telegrams. Fifteen Chinese and foreign clerks, and stenographers, are members of the staff with Mrs. Chu as chief of the department. Mrs. Chu remarked that it was not unlike keeping house, as one keeps a detailed account of all expenses, the management of the servants, and purchases in the same way. Her hours are from 9-12, and 2-5 p. m. the same as those of any American business woman.

Mrs. Chu was formerly Miss Pingsha Hu-chu and is a graduate of Wellesley College. She is chairman of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A.; president of the Child's Study Club, an organization connected with the Kaingsu Educational Association; president of the Shanghai Women's Club, a new organization, the chief aim of which is to cultivate friendship among Chinese and foreign women; secretary of the Shanghai Women's Social League; member of the executive committee of a Cooperative Educational Association, a combination of the prominent educational associations including all of China; and a member of the Christian Literature Council of the China Continuation Committee. She was also editor of a woman's magazine known as the *Ladies Home Journal of China*, published at Shanghai. She is a native of Wusih and is the mother of two children.

American Woman's Club Annual

An attractive book containing a review of the year's activities of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai has just been published and is on sale for $1.75 at the publishers, The Commercial Press Ltd., and by members of the club. The book has a rich cover design in sepia with the American Woman's Club insignia in purple and gold and the date of its publication, 1920. In the annual is published a survey of the clubs work during the year 1919-20; accounts of the meetings of the club held semi-monthly; the papers read at the different meetings of the Literary Department during the year, which in itself is valuable information to keep on file; the work accomplished by the music department; social service department: social department and club exchanges with other prominent clubs in China; the description of the garden party, the annual social function which completes the year's activities; and the entertainment of Mrs. Charles R. Crane, wife of Hon. Chas, R. Crane, American Minister to China, when in Shanghai.

The chief features of the book are the excellent illustrations and drawings of places of interest in China, illustrations of embroidery designs, carved-ivory, bronzes, vases, paintings, jade, officers of club, executive board and annual staff.

The staff included: Mrs. Arthur Rugh, editor-in-chief; Mrs. G. B. Fryer, associate editor; Mrs.

NINTH YEAR SHORT TERM DOMESTIC LOAN

THE following regulations governing the flotation of the 9th year short term domestic loan of the Republic of China were promulgated by Mandate on September 19th in Peking. The loan is issued to raise the moratorium and recall depreciated Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Art. 1:—For the purpose of reorganising the currency (in the Capital) the Government hereby issues a short term loan to the amount $60,000,000 to be known as the Currency Reorganisation Short Term Loan.

The above mentioned loan shall be issued by the Domestic Loan Bureau.

Art. 2:—The rate of interest for the loan shall be 6 per cent. per annum.

Art. 3:—The interest accruing from the loan shall be paid every six months. The dates for the payment of interest each year shall be March 31 and September 30 each year.

Art. 4:—The redemption of the loan shall commence from the 10th year of the Republic by drawing and shall be completed in six years. Two drawings shall be held each year and by each drawing one twelfth of the total sum of the loan, that is, $5,000,000 shall be redeemed. The first instalment of the loan shall be redeemed on March 31 of the 10th year of the Republic and the last, on September 30 of the 15th Year of the Republic, when the total amount of the loan shall be redeemed.

The payment for the redemption of each instalment of the loan drawn each time shall begin on March 31 and September 30 and the drawing of lots shall take place on March 10 and September 10 each year in Peking.

Art. 5:—In order to obtain funds for the redemption of each instalment of the loan and to pay the interest due, the Ministry of Finance shall request the Inspector-General of Customs to hand over beforehand a portion of the Customs Surplus fund according to the list subjoined hereunder (*see Government Gazette*), which shall be deposited with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. If the funds derived from the Customs Surplus prove insufficient for the purpose, the Ministry of Finance shall raise funds elsewhere to make up the deficit.

Art. 6:—As the loan is to recall the depreciated Government banknotes from the market, it shall be issued at par with the banknotes issued by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications without any discount whatsoever.

Art. 7:—The bonds of the present loan shall be bearer bonds.

Art. 8:—The bonds of the present loan shall be issued in four different denominations as follows:—

(1) $10.
(2) $100.
(3) $1,000.
(4) $10,000.

Art. 9:—The bonds and interest coupons of the loan, when they become due for redemption, shall be accepted for the payment of any kind of tax with the exception of the Customs dues. They shall also be accepted in substitution for specie payment in other official transactions.

Art. 10:—The bonds of the present loan can be used by banks as reserve securities and funds in substitution for cash.

Art. 11:—The loan bonds shall be negotiable for sale or mortgage and they shall also be accepted in official transactions as securities in substitution for specie payment.

Art. 12:—Should any of the officials in charge of the issue of the present loan be found committing any act calculated to damage the credit of the loan bonds, such official or officials shall be liable to punishment provided for under the Order governing the punishment for Damaging the Credit of Domestic Loan Bonds.

Art. 13:—Fifteen days prior to the date for redemption of the loan and the payment of the interest, the Ministry of Finance shall request the President to appoint two Auditors of the Bureau of Audit to audit the books and statements in connection with the loan and to inspect the funds reserved for the redemption of the loan and the payment of interest due. At each drawing the Bureau of Audit shall also appoint two officials of the Ministry of Finance.

Art. 14:—The present Regulations shall be be enforced on the date of promulgation.

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Summer Camp For Y. W. C. A. Works

The return to Shanghai of Miss Faung Yuin Tsao with her sister-in-law, Mrs. F. K. Tsao, who will live for the present at the hostel of the local Young Womens Christian Association, marks the close of the Y. W. C. A. summer camp at Kuling. It was largely through the efforts of Miss Tsao that this summer camp for Chinese women has become a reality. This summer for the first time there has been a recreation camp for Chinese professional women and students whose homes are too distant for them to go to during the summer vacation. So successful has this camp been for the past two months that it is now proclaimed a fixture in the departments of the association, and the committee asserts that after another year of experimentation, permanent buildings will probably be built. It is significant of its success, that the camp met its own expenses during July and August, exclusive of acquiring some equipment. Nor did the women who patronized the camp find the monthly fee of from $ 10 to $12 prohibitive, considering the advantages the same offered. Miss Tsao and a group of other women recognized as a serious handicap the fact that there were no summer resorts where Chinese young women could go to recuperate during the vacation months, and decided to attempt a solution of this problem. When the Young Men's Christian Association purchased land for a summer camp in Lily Valley, Kuling, opportunity was also offered the Young Womens Christian Association to purchase land for the same purpose. Miss Tsao undertook the responsibility of raising the money for the land and found bountiful supporters, the gifts coming largely from the Chinese. In a brief time the deed for the site was transferred to the association and details for the camp arranged.

The committee includes, Mrs. William S. Ward, Miss Z. Y. Wong, Miss Lily Woo, Miss Rosalee Venable, Miss Helen Sanger, Miss Abby Shaw Mayhew, Dr. Clara A. Sargent, Mrs. Wade H. Venable of Kuling and Mrs. N. L. Chwang of Hankow. Women of various professions and degrees made up the group which was particularly brilliant because of the various interests represented. Even the old theory that Chinese women are not naturally athletic was exploded. The campers went on one long hike each week and passed the intervening time resting, studying, or wandering over the hills wherever the scenic effects attracted their attention.

Kingsley On the Japanese Problem

Many statements have been given to the press of America by the Vanderlip party which visited Japan during June of this year expressing admiration for

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Japan's policies in the Far East and her prospects for future development, but there is a dissenting opinion which has only recently been published, that of Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and of the State Chamber of Commerce of New York, who was, incidentally, the only member of the party who visited China.

Mr. Kingsley's minority opinion was first expressed before the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club of San Francisco recently upon his return to the United States. His remarks in brief are given below:

Some of my fellow travellers told you that inside of twenty years Japan would be as democratic as America. I disagree. Japan is Oriental and will never, whether its people desire it or not, become Occidental. The Oriental reasons and thinks differently than we do.

Japan's excuse for occupying so much contiguous territory is that she is overpopulated and must expand or starve. But the northernmost island of Japan is not densely populated, neither is Formosa nor Manchuria which she has taken over.

The Japanese I met explained to me at length why they have not returned Shantung to China, but I am unable to repeat the reasons to you, for I don't understand them myself. Not many persons know that there is a Japanese garrison 600 miles up the Yangtse river. This stream is comparable to the Mississippi if the latter had its mouth at New York. The Japanese have their troops a thousand miles inland in Siberia. They control Vladivostok, Dairen and other parts of Siberia, Formosa, Manchuria, part of Mongolia and other sections of China.

Although Japan is the industrial, political and military leader, of Asia she is not the moral leader, and she will score a failure unless she acquires moral leadership. She is cordially hated by the Chinese and disliked by the English and Americans in the Orient. Japan likes the Americans. She is ready to make any concessions on the immigration question if she can do so without compromising her self-respect. For be it known that the Japanese is very proud and takes himself most seriously. Although Japan would give up Shantung with reluctance I believe her retention of the province means a greater moral loss to her than any advantage in keeping it.

Japan has made grave mistakes in Manchuria, but the present government is trying to rectify these. Her enemies say she has loaned money to both factions in China so she can keep the country in trouble. Japan for years has been surrounded by great enemies and has had two wars for her existence in the last four years. She fears that if Germany secures Russia the menace on the north will be greater than it was under the Czar.

The Japanese people are all right, but the military party seems to be in the saddle and is liable to push the country ahead the way military party did in Germany, with the same result.

Pan-Pacific Union Gives Dinner

More than 500 members and guests were present at the inauguration dinner given by the Pan Pacific Association at the Great Eastern Hotel, on the evening of Tuesday, September 28. Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Peace Delegate at Versailles, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and H. Middleton were

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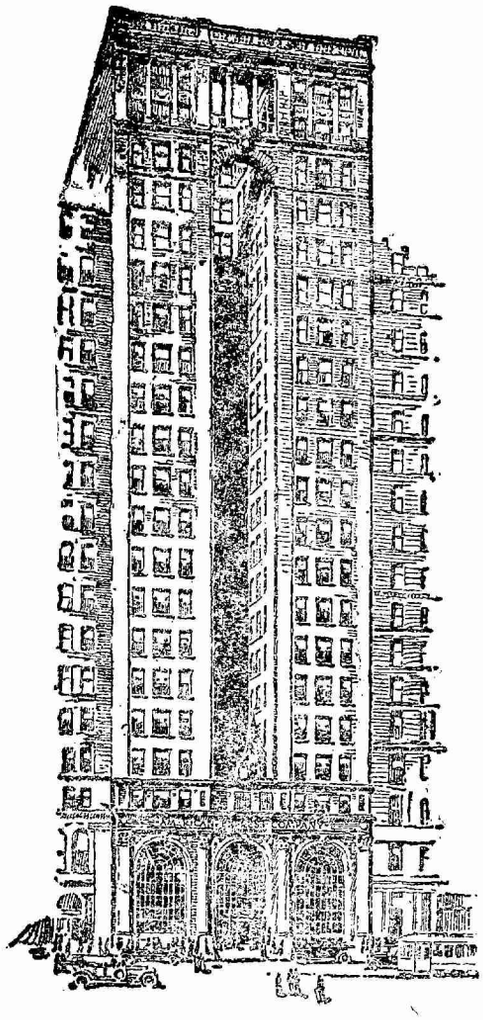

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14-248

the speakers at the function. The dinner was eblebration of Balboa day, an anniversary that the branches of the Pan-Pacific Union in all the various lands will observe annually. Representative officialsof the Chinese and foreign communities were present. In addition to the speeches made several solos were sung and music was furnished by the Municipal Band. Among other remarks made by Judge Lobingier were the following.

"The Pacific Ocean in History" — such is the title of the ambitious work, in many volumes, planned by the late H. Morse Stephens, the brilliant English historian who occupied so capably in his ripening years a chair at the University of California. Such an enterprise, continuing as it is after the untimely death of its prejector, is in itself a significant tribute to the growing importance of the region in which we live.

It was, I believe, an American statesman William H. Seward, who said that as the Mediterranean Sea had been the center of ancient history and the Atlantic Ocean of modern history, so the Pacific Ocean was destined to be the chief theatre of events in the not far distant future. For ages the world has been moving toward the fulfilment of that prophecy. To begin with, Asia's most enduring civilization arose on the Pacific side of the continent. China, if not the earliest, is at least the longest lived of the nations and like Rome in the west, enjoyed the hegemony of the surrounding world and dominated its thought and civilization. There is no country in the Far East but has felt the far reaching influence of China.

It is in this spirit, I take it, that the Pan-Pacific Association has been formed. Its primary object, as announced in its publications, is:

"To bring about closer relations between the people of China and the people of the countries bordering the Pacific.

"Already in some of these countries branches of this association have been formed and it is planned to establish them in all, and with a strong membership in each country, linked as it will be to a corresponding group in every other, the Pan-Pacific Union may afford the nucleus for a real international organization of the countries concerned. Then with friendly cooperation displacing selfish rivalry we may face the future with confidence and await the widest fulfilment of the best that has been uttered of the Pacific in prophecy."

History of New York Shipbuilding Corporation

"The History and Development of New York Shipbuilding Corporation," is the subject of an interesting pamphlet which has recently been issued by the American International Corporation. The bulletin contains many illustrations including that of the new type of trans-Pacific passenger and cargo vessels of the Shipping Board which are being constructed by the corporation. Several types of naval vessels built for the United States and other governments are also shown.

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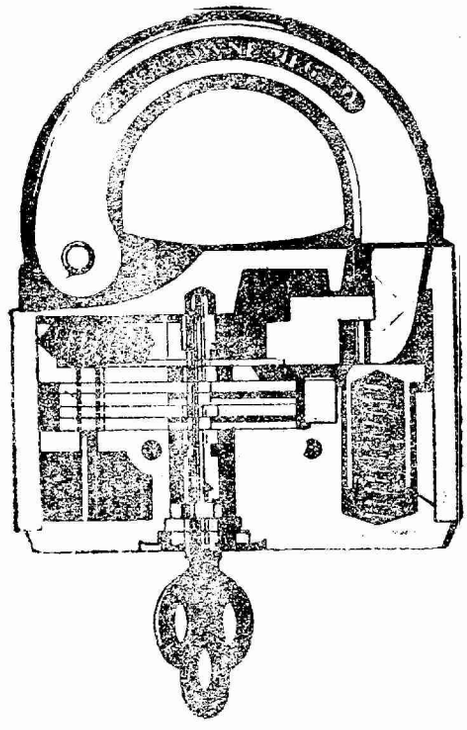

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By Upton Close

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What went before—
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In execution.

I told them I was a Bolshevik
To hear them rave.
They had already branded me
Traitor and knave.
I might as well have
The game as the name—
And so, if that's what it is to be Bolshevik,
I'm RED—to the grave!

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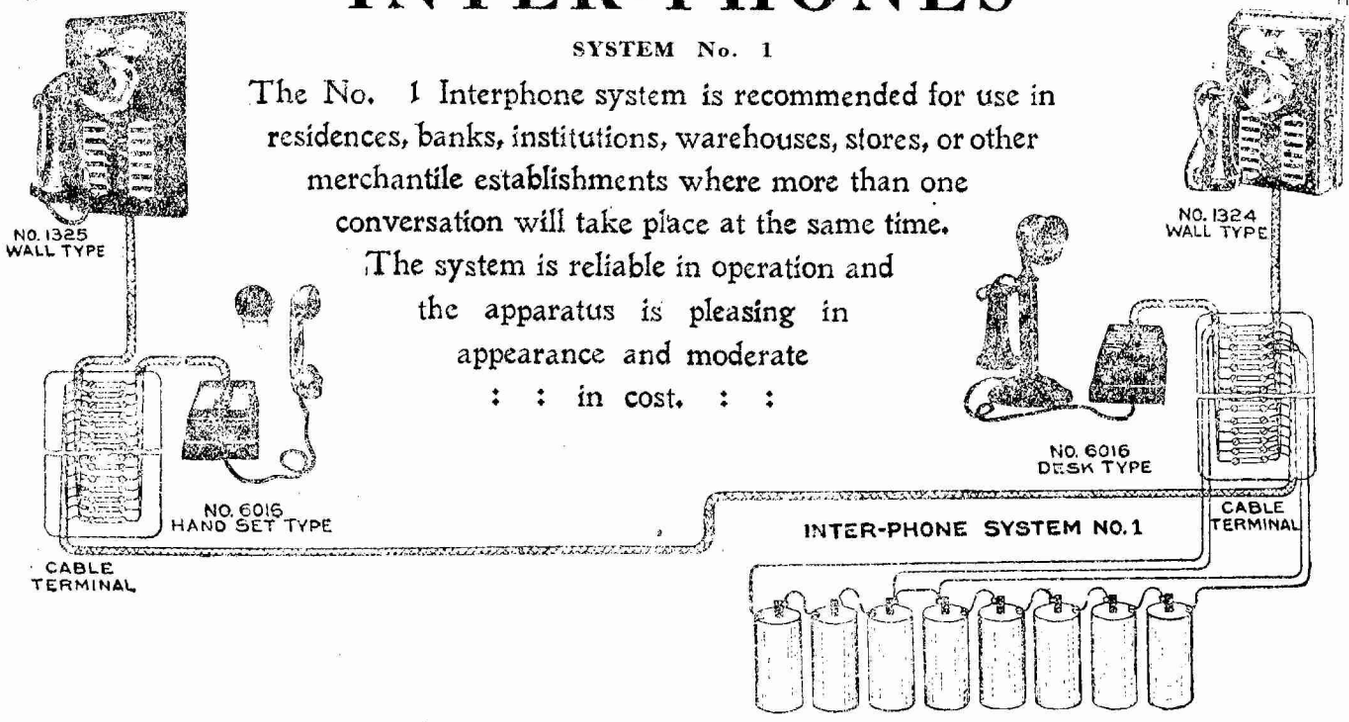

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Looking in the Wrong Direction

"Looking for foreign trade? Look behind you Uncle Sam!" The foregoing cartoon appeared in *Leslie's Weekly* for August 28. The styles in China have changed since the day this artist learned about China.

Men and Events

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C.D. Giauque on Monday, September 27, a daughter, Martha Mae, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai.

George J. Jessop will be Clerk of the U. S. Court for China in the absence of Dr. James P. Connolly, who departed for America with Mrs. Connolly last week.

Benjamin S. Livingston, representative of Viele, Blackwell and Buck, exporters, importers and engineers of New York, is in Shanghai on business. He is staying at the Astor House.

The directors of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., issued invitations to the launching of the *s. s. Dukat*, (2,000 tons d. w.) which took place on Wednesday, September 29, at the work's shipbuilding yard at 2 p.m.

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Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

B. P. Sweeney, hardware specialist for Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd., has returned from a vacation in America. He will soon travel in the North China territory, making Tientsin, Hankow, Nanking, Peking, and other cities.

During the absence of K. W. MacDonald, manager of the agency of MacDonald and Company, exporters and importers of San Francisco and Shanghai, from September 25 to December 11, the office will be in charge of Edward R. Morrison.

The formal opening of the Shanghai branch of the Sino-Italian Bank took place on Wednesday, September 29, at 10 a. m. at 10 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. Many people including a number of officials of the Chinese and foreign community attended.

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier was elected president of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai at a special meeting of membes onr Tuesday morning, September 28. Mrs. F. R. Sites, who was elected president of the club last year, was forced to resign owing to illness.

A new residence is being built for the Standard Oil Company men who are stationed at Zah Kou, Hangchow, according to the *Hangchow Community News*. While construction is taking place the foreign staff has been removed to two vacant homes on Hangchow Hill.

Crawford M. Bishop, who has been connected with the Asia Banking Corporation, Peking, has been transferred to New York where he will be associated with the home office. Accompanied by Mrs. Bishop and their two children he departed for New York Saturday, September 25, on the *s. s. Empress of Asia.*

Miss Helen Thoburn, who was connected with the publication department of the Y. W. C. A. in New York, recently arrived in Shanghai to start a publication for the association at Shanghai. She will attend to the translating and writing of Chinese. Miss Thoburn's office is at 61 Range Road with the National Committee.

Among those who departed for America last week on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* were the following:—D. Sieffert, retiring Belgian Consul-General and Senior Consul; E. S. Cunningham, Consul-general for the United States; Hsu En-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce; and H. H. Arnold, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of China.

A reception for fifteen Chinese students who departed on the *s. s. China* on Tuesday, September 28, to enter American educational institutions, was given by the World's Chinese Students' Federation at their home, 51 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon, September 25. Of the fifteen students who are going abroad, six are from Peking University and two were appointed by the Ministry of Education.

M. G. Conger, who has been engaged in educational work in China for several years, has been appointed manager in China for the Alexander Hamilton Institute, with offices at 203 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai. A. D. Shortt, who has been manager here, expects to depart soon for Australia. R. J. Clark, American Vice-Consul at Shanghai, has resigned to join the staff of the Alexander Hamilton Institute in Australia.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

14-258

According to advices received last week, Dr. Amadeus William Grabeau, who for eighteen years has been professor of palaeonthology at Columbia University, will become a member of the faculty at Peking University and is expected to arrive in China next month. Dr. Grabeau is a graduate of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is author of "North American Index Fossils" and "Principles of Stratigraphy."

The Young Women's Christian Association will hold its annual finance campaign October 20 to November 3. At a meeting of the executive committee with the campaign advisors on Tuesday, details for the campaign were announced. The advisory group includes, C. T. Wang. S. C. Chu, T. C. Tsao, F. Sites, Mrs. F. Ayscough and W. J. Hawkings. The headquarters for the campaign will be at the local asspciation, 11-a Quinsan Road.

One of the youngest participants in a parade held recently in New York, marking the opening of a convention of the eastern United States branch of the Kuo Min Tang (People's party) was Miss Elizabeth Ma, the ten year old daughter of Ma Coo, chairman of the convention. Miss Ma marched in the parade and later attended the opening session of the convention at the Central Y. M. C. A. Miss Ma has been in the United States three months and is fast learning the language. She can say "chocolate ice cream soda," as distinctly as any American girl.

At a meeting of the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, September 26, the regular service was not held and the new proposal to found a community church in Shanghai was taken up. More than 200 people were present. The proposed constitution for the church was submitted and adopted with few

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alterations. A Board of Governors was elected and is comprised of the following:—Mrs. J. A. Schrock, Dr. J. B. Fearn, T. E. Doremus, W. G. Hiltner, F. R. Sites, H. E. Marsden, J. B. Powell, N. A. Viloudaki, W. W. Lockwood, C. D. Giauque, Paul Hutchinson and A. M. Paget. With the election of this board the American Song Service now automatically ceases to exist.

With the last shipment of silver from America to China instead of sending out bullion the U. S. treasury through the New York Bank sent out American silver dollars. The dollars were minted in 1879 and have been stored in the vaults of the U. S. treasury since that time. In spite of the fact that they are forty-one years old they are as bright and shiny as though they had been minted in 1920. The dollars in this form, form desirable reserve against silver notes issues by banks in China, since they can always be liquidated at their face value in U. S. gold. Practically all of the leading foreign and Chinese banks in Shanghai obtained a supply of the dollars, while another shipment has been sent to French-Indo China.

Jack Mason, correspondent for the Newspaper Enterprise Association, an organization supplying news to more than 400 American newspapers, addressed the members of the Rotary Club at the Astor Hotel on Thursday, September 30, on the Japanese military expedition in Siberia. He charged the Japanese with unprecedented cruelties and devastation of more than a dozen Siberian towns and villages. Regarding the so-called execution of Japanese at Nikolaevsk, he said that it was justified, and was accomplished by the Russian partisans only after the Japanese force at that point had been compelled to surrender a second time. After the first Russian attack, the Japanese were permitted to surrender with their arms. A few days later they secretly tried to overcome the Russian force at night by saturating the commander's headquarters with oil and setting fire to the place. The Russian commander escaped incineration and was recaptured the Japanese, after which the executions took place. Mr. Mason is the only American to have visited the Nikolaevsk district since the incident.

The first step toward a school of business administration, the object of which is to train Chinese university graduates in commercial subjects and thereby make them more valuable to business in China, is brought out by the fact that the Peking University has decided to offer an eight months' course in stenography, bookkeeping, and typewriting to students already equipped in English. This would require at least a junior college course as a pre-requisite. They should preferably have had additional experience in business and in the practice of hearing and writing English. The plan is to make them competent stenographers as well as typists. As such they would be more efficient than foreign stenographers, with the additional advantage of their Chinese. There will be a demand for such men, not only in foreign firms but in government bureaus and elsewhere. The practical nature of the enterprise is evidenced by the fact that several well-known foreigners in Peking have endorsed this move and are endeavoring to secure the funds for putting it into effect during the experimental period. These

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include: J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China; H. C. Emery, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation; W. G. McMurray of E. W. Frazar and Co.; and F. Williams of the American Trading Company; and others.

News from North China

Colonel Tanaka, general manager of Shosho Yoko, who has been away to Japan on a short trip, returned to Tientsin last Sunday by the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Chang Yu-chi, Chief of the Financial Investigation Bureau in Peking, was allowed by a Mandate on September 21, to resign, and Li Kuo-yun was appointed to take his place.

The regulations for the flotation of the ninth year short term domestic loan of $60,000,000 was promulgated by Mandate on September 18. The purpose for the issue of the loan is to reorganize the currency in the Capital.

Chang Yu-chun, former President of the Tsing Hua College, and now secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chief of the Intelligence Bureau with Chang Ziang-ling as assistant. Mr. Chang was a former newspaper man.

The British residents of Peking held a meeting to elect representatives to the International Committee on Monday afternoon, at the British Legation Theatre, thus rendering the outlook for the formation of a strong International Committee exceedingly hopeful.

The ninth year short term domestic loan of $60,000,000 is being strongly opposed by the southern leaders and the members of the defunct Parliament in the South. They have addressed several telegrams to the Peking government expressing their disapproval of it.

A loan amounting to three million pounds sterling, according to reports in circulation in Peking, is being negotiated between the Ministry of War and the Marconi Company. The proceeds will be used for the erection of wireless stations at some fifty places in China.

Liu Sung-hsieh, newly appointed Minister to Spain, will leave for his post with his family by the end of this month. A telegram has been received from Mr. Chuang, Acting Minister, at Tokio, urging the new Minister, Hu Wei-teh, to hurry his departure for Japan.

Col. W. B. Banister, Chief Surgeon of the United States troops in the Orient, and Mrs. Banister, arrived in Tientsin on September 20. They are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Scott during an official inspection of the local Fifteenth Regiment, of which Col. Scott is the surgeon in charge.

C. T. Wang, Vice-Speaker of the defunct Parliament, was appointed by a Mandate on September 21, chairman of the Commission for the Study of the Peace Treaty (German), and Liu Ching-jen, former Chinese Minister to Russia, and Sun Jui-ling, former Chinese Minister to Austria, were appointed vice-chairmen of the Commission.

Marquis Durazzo, Italian Minister at Peking, has recently returned to Peking, and issued a denial of the accuracy of the report concerning alleged contraband of arms carried by Italian men-of-war at Shanghai for sale. The Italian Minister has made representations

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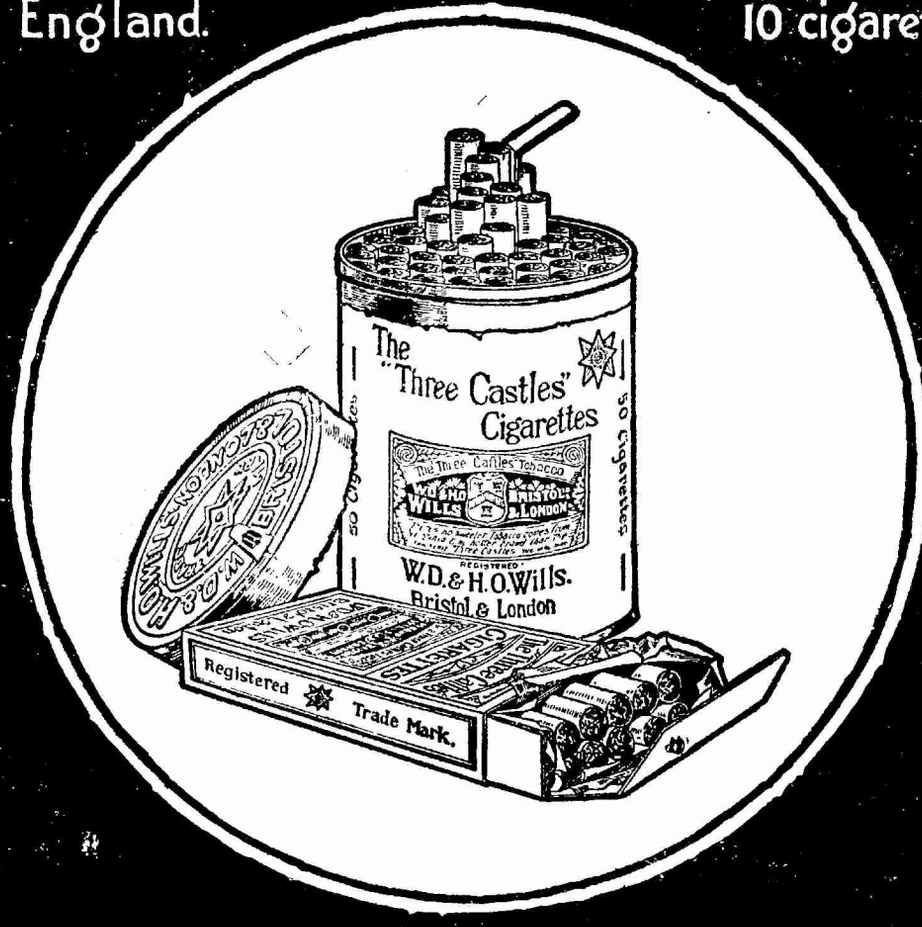

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to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to put a stop to the circulation of the rumor.

Dr. Hawkling Yen, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Peking for Europe last Sunday morning by way of Shanghai and America, accompanied by two secretaries, to attend the League of Nations. He has been offered by the Chief Secretary of the League the position of Chinese Secretary. Dr. Yen has gone to Europe with the ministeral rank.

General Wang Ting-cheng, Lieutenant-General of Chahar, was dismissed from office by a Mandate issued on September 21, and General Chang Ching-hui, Commander of the First Fengtien Division, was appointed to the post thus vacated. General Wang is said to have been charged with aiding the north-western defence force during the recent military operations.

The Sino-Italian Industrial Bank which was refused registration by the Peking authorities on account of some trouble with the Italian official representatives in China has reappeared under the name of the Chen Yi Bank, for which registration is now being requested. The shareholders of the former bank will shortly hold a meeting to consider the future of the bank.

Hwang Yung-liang, Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Tientsin, will be appointed Chinese Minister to Austria. The Mandate announcing this appointment will be issued in a few days. The question of his successor remains still unsettled. The proposal has been made for the transfer of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Hankow to Tientsin.

The 50th anniversary of the entry of General Cadorna's army into Rome, which marked the union of the Papal States in the Kindom of Italy and its consolidation into one nation, was celebrated by the Italian communities both in Tientsin and Peking on Monday. The Italian Minister went to Tientsin on Sunday to participate with his compatriots in the celebration.

Yih Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, has definitely decided to construct a central station for the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suiyuan Railways. Hsu Shih-chang, Vice-Minister of Communications, and Cheng Hung-nien, Chief of the Traffic Department and Director of Railways, have been instructed to provide the necessary plans and carry out the survey of the site as soon as possible.

William Baker, who is connected with McAndrews and Forbes Company, left Tientsin Monday night for Mukden. From there he will journey into the interior on a five weeks' business trip. Prior to his coming to Tientsin, Mr. Baker rode horseback through the greater part of northern Turkey in search of licorice root, and he is now engaged here in similar work for the same concern.

Robert G. McDermott, of the Texas Oil Company and Miss Gladys V. Nickols, of Tientsin were united in marriage on Tuesday, by the Rev. Teakle in All Saints Church. They were attended by H. G. Babcock, Miss De Tamastes and the American consulate representative, F. P. Dormady. They left on the noon train for a seaside resort and are expected to return to Tientsin in about a fortnight.

On Monday, a meeting of Chinese pastors and some foreign missionaries was held at Peking at which it was decided to revive the Peking Christian Flood

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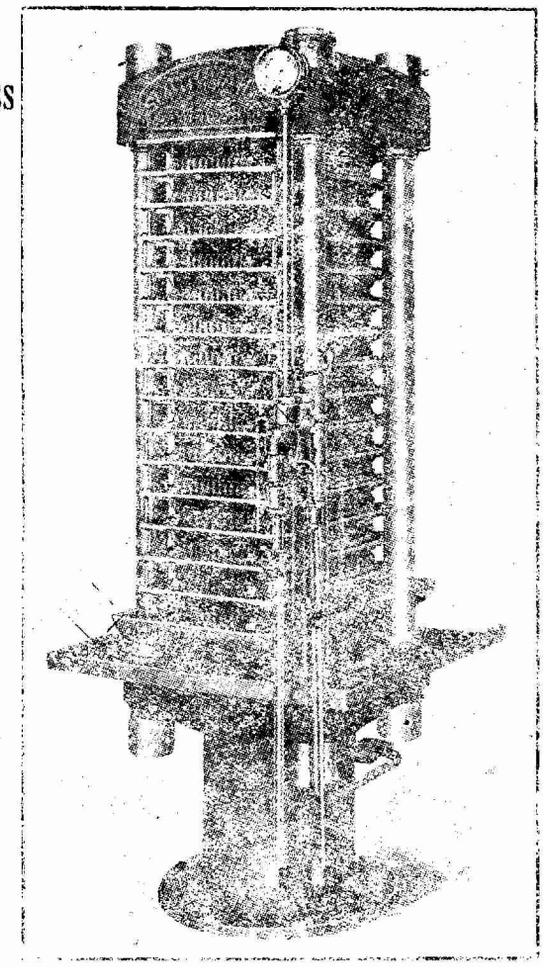

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14-264

Relief Committee, omitting the word flood from the title. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. were not officially represented, but D. W. Edwards of the Y. M. C. A. undertook to secure their permission as before. Rev. Liu Fang and Mr. Edwards were appointed acting secretaries.

In accordance with the government's order to reduce the military units of the country by twenty percent, two battalions of troops of the 11th. Division who had hitherto been stationed at Nanyuan have been disbanded. In order to prevent these disbanded men from doing any mischief in the Capital, the military and police authorities in Peking have taken measures to forbid the entry of any of them into the city.

F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, will shortly leave on furlough. Mr. Maze will be succeeded by R. H. R. Wade, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai. Mr. Bessell, Deputy Commissioner, will also go home on furlough. S. Momikura, Assistant Commissioner, will be transferred from Tientsin to Mukden where the Customs bonded warehouse will be established. Mr. Momikura's place will be filled by Mr. Akatani.

Liang Shih-yi, chairman of the Committee of the Chinese Famine Relief Association, has informed the President that during a recent tea party in the Central Park, Yih Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of famine sufferers in North China, and that Shanghai Chinese have subscribed about two million dollars up to the present while Hongkong friends of the chairman have contributed sixteen thousand dollars for the same purpose.

On September 18, Chi Yao-lin, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, was allowed to resign. Wang Hu, present Metropolitan Governor, was appointed to take his place. Hsia Shou-kan was appointed Civil Governor of Hupeh. Sun Cheng-chia was appointed Governor of the Metropolitan Districts. Whether Mr. Wang will proceed to Kiangsu to assume office is still doubtful on account of the opposition of the people of the Metropolitan Districts to the appointment of Mr. Sun as their Governor, whom they dislike on account of his inefficency.

Charles R. Crane, American Minister at Peking, in accordance with the authority given him Tuesday a week ago to appoint an American committee to represent Peking's American community on the proposed International Famine Relief Committee, has designated the following seven men to represent the American residents in Peking: Chairman: H. C. Faxon, president of the American Chamber of Commerce and manager of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company; Treasurer, H. C. Emery, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation; Secretary, Dr. George D. Wilder, of the American Board Mission; and R. R. A. Burr, of the Chung Mei News Agency and the Public Ledger Syndicate.

Peking, September 25, 1920.

News from Central China

Charles C. Shedd, secretary of the Wu-Han Y. M. C. A., is planning to leave for America. He will leave with Mrs. Shedd at the end of the next month, and will be back in about a year's time.

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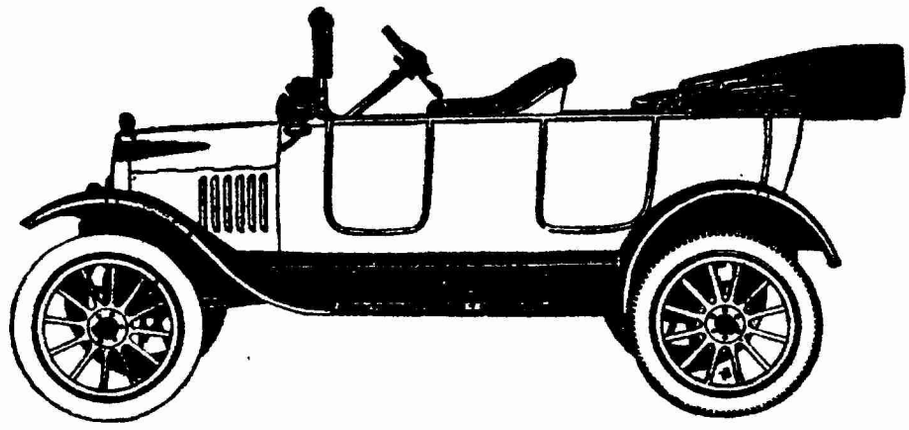

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This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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Peking, China.

Official reports from Hunan have it that red flags of Bolshevism have been discovered in certain factories among the Chinese workmen and laborers, and officials are adopting vigorous steps in suppressing Bolshvik propaganda.

M. H. Wagner, secretary of the Wuchang Y. M. C. A., is back from the States this week. Mr. Wagner left Hankow for America last spring, and was married in the States. He has brought Mrs. Wagner with him to Wuchang.

E. Gordon Lowder, Commissioner of Customs in Hankow, has been appointed Customs Commissioner in Shanghai when L. A. Lyall of Shanghai goes home on leave next month. Mr. Lowder will take charge on October 15.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, has returned to Hankow after visiting Changsha for a time. It is understood that his visit to Changsha is connected with the settlement of the killing of a Japanese shipping officer by Chinese soldiers.

The Wu-Han Students Federation resumed activities this week when delegates of the various schools met in a conference to discuss measures for renewing their program of propaganda. The headquarters of the federation will again be in Boone University, Wuchang.

More then 200 students gathered at the Peking-Hankow Railway station in Hankow on September 18 to bid farewell to the party of students who were going to join the army under General Wu Pei-fu at Paotingfu. The party consisted of about 40 students.

The son and nephew of Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh, who recently left Hankow for Shanghai en-route to America for pursuing college education in American universities, have returned to the yamen at Wuchang, being overtaken by serious sickness on their way to America.

Wei Lien-fang, Director of the Financial Bureau of Hupeh, officially denies the report that the Financial Bureau has contraced a loan with the Aisa Banking Corporation and the International Banking Corporation of Hankow with the mining rights in Hupeh province as security.

Mrs. Ralph B. Colson, widow of the late Mr. Colson, associate executive secretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. whose death occurred at Kuling last August, left Hankow for her home in America last Thursday. She will spend a few days in Shanghai prior to starting for America.

A party of five members of the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsi is at present visiting this center. They are spending most of their time in inspecting the educational work and industrial plants in the Wu-Han cities. They were given a reception on September 23, by members of the Hupeh Provincial Assemply.

Kwan and Yo, Chinese War Gods, will be officially worshiped on September 27. when a function will be held in the Martial Temple in Wuchang. Tuchun Wang and all important military officials will conduct the ceremony in person, and now pompous preparations are being made for the occasion.

W. P. Mills, formerly of the Nanking Y. M. C. A. and recently connected with the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Tokyo, Japan, has been transferred to Hankow. He arrived in port this week with Mrs. Mills and is now engaged in investigating and studying local conditions in Hankow with a view to starting social service work in the Hankow Y. M. C. A.

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The merchants have lodged a protest with the government against the enforcement of the profit tax, following the step of the business men of Shanghai. They stated that the only method to solve the financial problem of China was to disband superfluous troops and banish necessary and useless officials in the country, rather than to impose excessive tax on the suffering people.

An association to look after the interests and welfare of Chinese prostitutes has been organized in Hankow by leading gentry. The purpose of the organization is to provide asylum for miserable prostitutes and concubines, and to ameliorate the existing conditions of the lower class of women. Several branches will be established covering the city of Hankow.

The rumor is current here that the sentence of fifteen years imprisonment recently passed on Wu Kwang-hsin, a relative of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will be concealed, and instead capital punishment will be inflicted upon him. It is also reported that the latter on the Anfuite star decision was urged by Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh and General Wu Pei-fu of Paotingfu.

General Tan Yen-kai of Changsha is arranging with the Japanese authorities there to settle locally the Wuling Maru accident resulting in the killing of a Japanese by Chinese soldiers. The Japanese proposed to try the military officers and soldiers connected with the accident by opening a mixed court to be formed by Chinese and Japanese officials. General Tan, however, has not agreed to it.

American and British residents in Hankow are making a move to help the North China famine relief, and large contributions are expected to be sent to Peking through the American and British Chambers of Commerce in Hankow. Chinese merchants have already united in canvassing the Hankow community, and a North China Famine Relief Association has been formed in the Chinese Merchant's Club of Hankow.

E. P.W. Mills, British Vice-Consul, held an inquiry on board the steamer *Kiangwo* to investigate the death of Captain McArthur, master of that vessel who fell overboard while on the voyage down river from Ichang on September 17. Several officers of that vessel have evidence of the circumstances of his death. Before closing Mr. Mills remarked that evey effort was being made to recover the body of Captain McArthur.

General Li Lieh-chun, of the newly formed government at Chungking, Szechuen, headed by General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, recently sent a representative to consult with General Tan Yen-kai of Changsha asking his permission to let Li's forces to pass through Hunan on their way down river to attack Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang. Being a pacifist, Tan has not consented to this request, fearing that this may cause another civil war.

Business in the export market of Hankow is quiet as usual, according to the weekly report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Hankow, and the firmer exchange market does not help matters. Sesamum seed still attracts most attention, but dealers are not keen in selling, and in view of their short position and conditions in Honan we think they are right. Beans are firmer both at home and local prices are again much above parity. Other products of export are neglected. The market for imported piece goods is again quiet with

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little inquiry. A small business has been done in Shanghai cloths. Clearances fair. In the market for cotton yarn, there is no business to report.

Hsia Shou-kang, Judge of the Administrative Court of Peking and former private secretary to former president Li Yuan-hung, has been appointed Civil Governor of Hupeh by a Presidential mandate. Prior to this appointment, Sun Chen-chia, a relative of Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan, was appointed to succeed the former Anfuite civil govennor, Mr. Ho Pei-yung, who had been dismissed. But Mr. Sun's appointment was opposed by former President Li Yuan-hung and former Premier Chow Shu-mou, both natives of Hupeh, who with the leading Hupeh gentry in Peking and Tientsin lodged their protest with president Hsu Shih-chang urging him to cancel Sun's appointment. Thus Sun's governorship is shortlived though the former assumed office on September 10.

It is reported that the Chinese government is contemplating taking over the Russian Concession of Hankow and placing it under temporary Chinese control, and that the Russian Consul-General at Hankow will shortly be withdrawn from Hankow according to a new agreement. Dr. Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, has received instructions from the Foreign Ministry in Peking to investigate and report to Peking in detail the present condition of the Russian Concession in Hankow as well as the Russian residents and merchants for the information of Peking with a view of the possibility of taking if over by the Chinese government after the example of the Ex-German Concession at some future date. Europeans is Hankow have interest in the Russian Concession have already lodged their protest with their consulates in Hankow.

Hankow, September 25, 1920.

News from South China

Several schools in Canton city proper had to close temporarily, as the soldiers are occupying their premises.

Boy scouts will be seen at Hongkong again. Recruiting rally was held at different churches in the Colony recently.

M. Painleve, the noted Frenchman who has been visiting China the last few weeks, was at Hongkong last week, leaving there by seaplane for Haiphong.

The government in Canton is now asking the people to pay their taxes in advance, giving a discount of from 20 to 25 percent, according to the period of advance given.

The statue of Admiral Ching Pi-kwang, the late Minister of the Navy, who was assassinated in Canton 1918, erected in Haichu, along the Canton Bund, will be unveiled within a few days.

The Canton-Kowloon Railroad traffic was interrupted for several days the middle of September on account of the local fighting, some rebels having damaged the tracks in a number of places.

Li Kan-yuan, commanding the Yunnanese troops at Kiungchow, has decided to support Mu Yung-hsien in the present Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict. Some 8,000 of his men have already arrived here for East River.

IT WILL SOON BE WINTER

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The National Assembly in Canton, popularly known as the old Parliament, has practically dissolved itself because of its own dissensions, first over the drawing of allowance and then the question of the acting speakership.

All the important officials of the Canton Military government are still in Canton, they include Tsen Chun-hsuen, Wen Tsung-yao, and Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Administrative Directors, and Dr. Chen Chin-to, Minister of Finance.

The general prices in Canton are rising because of the unsettled conditions in the interior towns which furnish much foodstuffs and fuel for the city. Some articles jumped as high as 30 percent in price. There is some profiteering charge heard.

It is feared at Canton that the present internal war will affect the coming attendance of the national Educational Conference to be held here beginning October 10, when an agricultural and an educational exhibit will be provided about the same time.

Very few towns in Kwangtung do not report some disturbances nowadays, when the pirates and bandits are taking advantage of the absence of troops from their regular stations. Kongmoon, Sheklung, Siulaam, and other towns all saw local fighting.

A large party of Sunday School Convention delegates to Tokio visited Canton, September 21, when a reception was held at the Y. M. C. A. by local church leaders. The visitors included A. T. Arnold, who will act as secretary of the coming convention.

The Canton newspapers now have to be approved by the press censor before they can go to press each day. Anything unfavorable to the Kwangsi authorities will be rejected. Canton is now dark as far as news about the Kwangtung-Kwangsi militaristic rankling is concerned.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly will meet at extra session, according to a call of the Speaker with the approval of the Civil Governor. It is not believed that the meeting will be largely attended, as the session is called more to assist the present administration than to legislate for the benefit of the people. Some say that the session may not get a quorum.

Up to September 23, the city of Waichow is still in the hands of the Kwangsi or Administrative troops. As General Chen has failed to capture the city within the fifteen days after his capture of Swatow, it is believed here that it will be difficult to get it without a greater force than what General Chen is now having.

J. B. Wood, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, with office at Yokohama, and Morris James Wong, of the staff of the *Canton Times*, made a trip to Waichow and vicinity September 7-14. Before they left Waichow, the city was still in the hands of the Administrative forces. The report that General Ma Chi, an important commander, was killed could not be confirmed, as he was seen alive on September 13.

There is some trouble now at Canton over the Bank of China notes because of their daily fall in value. The cause of the drop is that the newly organized Provincial Bank of Kwangtung is also issuing notes with reserve to meet specie payment, while those of the Bank of China cannot be redeemed at par at the bank. Both notes, however, are acceptable for face value for payment of taxes and other government dues.

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General Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi war lord and leading militarist in South China, has formally announced his support to Mu Yung-hsien, the Kwangsi militarist now controlling Kwangtung, against Chen Chiung-ming, who is leading the Cantonese movement against the troops of the neighboring province. General Lu has ordered 18,000 men to reinforce Mu, and the reinforcement is arriving at Canton through the West River. Some $500,000 were also forwarded to Canton middle part of September.

Canton, September 23, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 24. Peking government issues mandate cancelling recognition of Russian Legation and consulates in China, and ordering foreign office to take over and administer Russian concessions.——Shanghai Customs authorities in Peking orders hold up shipment of $8,000,000 worth of telephone supplies for Central China project contracted for by Anfu regime.

September 27. Russian Minister in note to Foreign Office charges government with the protection of Russian subjects in country and alleges China has broken many treaty agreements between the two countries.——Famine relief work grows.

September 28. Three persons killed, eight fatally injured, ten seriously injured and hundreds hurt in panic following film explosion in Shanghai Chinese motion picture theater.——Peking dispatch says official advices have been received of the capture of Canton by General Chen Chung-ming.——Russian flag lowered at legation and over Tientsin concession.

September 29. Peking Foreign Office issues statement saying Russian concessions are merely being taken under trust by the Chinese government and will be returned to a future Russian government when recognized by the Republic.——Chengtu report says Szechuen province being ravaged by cholera and bandits.

SIBERIA

September 24. Attaman Semenoff flouts Verdne Udinsk government and troops clash in Trans-Baikal.

JAPAN

September 23. Japanese appoint Viscount Kaneko as special representative to America for California investigation.

September 25. Tokio reports say Japanese may institute suit in U. S. Federal Courts to block anti-Japanese legislation in California.

September 28. Dr. Solf, German minister to Japan, in public address declares two countries must unite in commerce and industry.

GENERAL

September 23. M. Millerand signifies willingness to become French president.——Warsaw dispatch says Bolsheviks have been driven out of East Galicia and a general Polish advance is being made.——

British miners refuse to let board arbitrate wage differences.——Rome dispatch says Red peril in Italy has been averted by Signor Giolitti siding with the workmen.

September 24. Paris dispatch predicts appointment of M. Briand as Premier and M. Poincare as Minister of Finance if Millerand is elected president.

September 25. Millerand elected President of France.——Riga report says conference of Polish and Soviet peace delegates have begun conference.——Strike in England declared easier after labor conference.

September 26. Associated Press dispatches from Italy says rioting has broken out afresh in Rome and elsewhere.——Polish situation said to be more complicated by denunciation of Lithuanian armistice and massacre of 2,000 persons at Vilna by Russians.——Guerilla warfare continues in all parts of Ireland with continued loss of life.

September 27. London dispatch says forces of General Wrangel and Poland, both meeting with success, are near junction.—— New York report tells of fall in cost of raw materials and food.

September 28. Jacob Schiff, American financier, dies at New York home.——Wheat falls thirteen cents a bushel on American grain market.—— Trotsky offered supreme command of reorganized Red army.

September 29. Mexico City telegram tells of Red demonstration and threat of a general labor strike October 1.——London reports says Soviets planned to conduct world wide propaganda with funds received from sale of Russian royal jewels.—— Vienna dispatch says Austrian constitutional commission has decided against union with Germany.

Correspondence

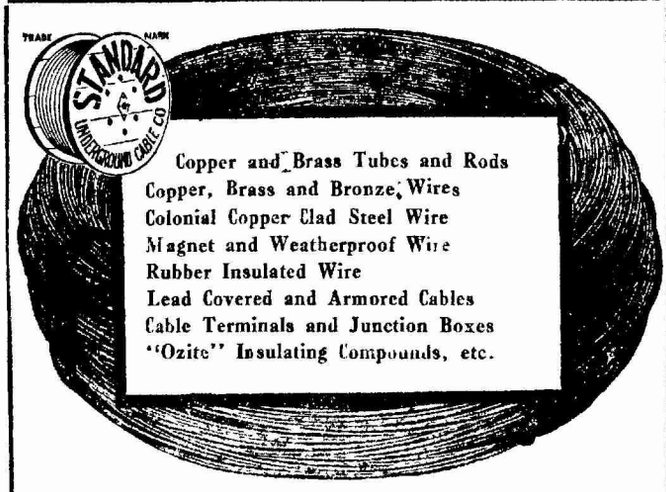
What Can Vocational Education Do For China?

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

It is a mere truism to say that our age is a practical age. Each generation coins its special phrase or word to express ideas peculiar to itself. The special word of to-day is "PRACTICAL." For the past decade conventions of educators have taken this word as their keynote, and thus captured the imagination and directed the efforts of the educational world. To them education simply means training men to meet efficiently the duties of life. Therefore, it must furnish something more than intellectual training. Mere intelligence will avail little without practical knowledge and enough experience, Scholastic honors and academic degrees are mere ornaments unless accompanied by practical notions concerning the making. Schools are useless social institutions unless they impart thru practical agencies that real training which produces men for the varied branches of work they are likely to be called upon to do. In other words, this new educational problem resolves itself into that of vocational education.

Why then should vocational education become one of the engaging questions of to-day? Because it plays an important part in a society's organization. It presents new aspects not isolated and individual but each related inseparably to every other: industrial, economic, educational, civic, mental, and moral. It teaches society, above all, how to best meet the problems involved in, and at the back of each of these different phases.

The great wave of enthusiasm for vocational education, which has been sweeping over the United States especially, has come to China with its accumulated force. It creates an epoch-making change in the educational field in China, and becomes one of the most significant, indispensable but perplexing aspects of her recent educational development. Bearing in mind her present peculiar stage of industrial evolution, her aspiration for economic efficiency, and her desire for the satisfactory solution of these tremendous problems by getting down to the root of a practical education, both aggressive educationalists and reformers of to-day are anxious to meet the question—what kind of education is of paramount necessity to the salvation of the country? The answer has been an invariable one and that is, the introduction of vocational education into all the schools of China.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CHINA'S PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby

Professor of Political Science of John's Hopkins University, Former Legal Adviser to the Chinese Republic, and Author of "Foreign Rights and Interests in China."

With comments and observations

By Hon. T. R. Jernigan

Dean of the American Bar in China, Representative of the Hague Tribunal in China, former American Consul-general at Shanghai, and author of several works on China.

China's present political situation, a most absorbing topic of today, is treated from its basic causes and effects by Dr. Willoughby in this pamphlet. Full of food for thought and understanding, his writings are further clarified and enhanced by the comments added by Mr. Jernigan. Though small in its number of pages, it is a work which should be of interest to foreigners and Chinese alike both at home and abroad.

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But how can vocational education be serviceable to China? Considering her rich natural resources, diversity of products, rapid expansion in the use of machines and induction of large number of workmen into factories, the need of vocational education becomes all the more important. Standing to-day at the dawn of an industrial evolution, China can not afford to neglect the training of skilled workers.

With the uplifting of industrial conditions, the improvement of China's economic state will follow as a natural consequence. Her present deplorable economic inefficiency is a result of the awful waste of undirected energy. To develop unskilled into skilled workers is the only way that the waste of nature's power and vitality ean be restored and turned into channels of usefulness and profit. Untrained workmen go to work not because of choice of interest but because of the economic pressure. They are of course misfits but can they not do superior work if they are trained along lines of activity in which their interest will be alert? Besides think of the children of these unskilled workers. They will surely be the laboring class of the future. Only give them a chance to develop their latent potentialities and society will be better off: these children of "brass" and "iron" parents would be converted in the next generation or so into efficient industrial leaders. Thus, in order to solve the problem of conservation of laborers so as to promote the economic welfare of the nation, we must rivet our attention on the question of vocational education.

But hearken to the words of these conversant with the educational affairs of China to-day, to hear disparaging remarks about her schools and their methods. Now such criticism comes from the fact that our schools have failed to relate education to life. The finished products of these schools are raw and unprepared to cope with the practical problems of life. There seems to be a wide gap between the school and the vocation of the individual. What the students get from the schools is only intellectual training, but mere intellectual training without practical knowledge will not avail anything in the practical world of the 20th. century. Students not brought into contact with the real doings of things, but crammed with thought aud theories of others, fostering always too strict an adherence to book-lore, are what we find in China to-day. Little wonder it is to hear the allegation frequently made that the method of education in China is most laborious but yet unprofitable owing to its inadaptability to the needs of the century practical life.

Such a gross mistake surely makes the situation of the problem of practical education impossible. On the other hand, we may be easily led to believe the statement made thru a careful investigation that of all the middle school graduates less than one per cenr. enter college, and of higher primary school graduates less than twenty por cent. enter the middle school, while the remainder are either unable to secure employment or have taken up vocations for which they are mostly unfit. This deplorable state of affairs points to the fact that students do not continue their advanced study, for they do not derieve that the ordinary schooling can prepare them for their ife work in a way that justifies the struggle necessary to keep themselves in school any longer. To face such a serious situation with a definite solution means of out present curriculum providing practical, utilizable knowledge. This demand is constantly gaining greater impetus, and in order to fulfill it dequately we need only to emphasize the necessity of vocational training in our schools.

Another factor which makes vocational education in China indispensable is the fact that the gradual abolition of the apprentice system has thrown a collosal task upon the school. It means that the vocational training in the school will take the place of the former system of training apprentices. The advent of efficient experts, the demand for maximum efficiency in every worker, and the specialization in the industries combine to confront our present day schools with the gigantic problem of reorganization on order to meet their practical needs This, the paramount issue of our education of tomorrow must be a practical preparation of every individual to meet the exigencies of modern life. The growth of the nation in the scale of industry, economy, and education depends upon this important issue.

Nor is this all. There are social values in vocational education which are equally important to China. The first and the one of most practical interest to the vast majorito at present is that vocational education is fraught with consequences for the future of a real democracy in China Proessor J. Dewey says that "its full development will make our Republic truly democratic, while on the other hand its trivial treatment will as a reality accentuate all undemocratic tendencies as well" The significance is that so long as workmen are underpaid and uninterested in the highest development of industry, just thus long will their civic interest be deficient. Scarcely any one will deny that China is the country which feels the need of more true and genuine citizenship. In vain have people tried to forward high civic and democratic ideals. It is only with the training of skilled workmen for high efficiency, and therefore better wages that we may improve the economic conditions And thru this they will be made interested in civic affairs so that their consciousness of a higher view of responsibilies may be awakened.

Moreover, vocational education results in efficiency. To-day practical business will assume new and higher values because of the specialization and differentiation of trades in the professional world. A parallel demand for a keen understanding of the trade and a firm grasp of fundamental principles and peculiar possibilities are the necessary assets of every tradesman who aspires to great success Never was there a time when industry demanded a harmonious combination of theoretical and practical knowledge, a systematic co-operation of brain and the hand.

Easily and the most important of all especially to our Chinese people, is the moral aspect. From time immemorial we have not been taught to

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regard labor as something honorable. On the other hand our attitude towards labor has been one of contempt. Vocational education too has the dignity of labor, of training for efficiency and exertion of one's power for a worthy end. Thus, the social effect of this new education in general, namely industrial, economic, educational, civic, mental and moral, is the grand total of its importance in a country like China.

Judging from this, what can vocational education not do for China? It is not too much to say that of all the problems of China's recent educational development, none is so significant, so fraught with possibilities for good as that of vocational education in China to-day. This new education alone will answer the demand of our practical ego, and particularly of present China. The scale of her future social welfare will be balanced by the success or failure in this direction. The work has already begun and with a great determination we must help it thru. The call for financial assistance proffessional skill, and above all enthusiasm must be responded to. If China can only carry thru triumphantly this ambitious scheme, she will surely work out her own salvation. Ladies and gentlemen, may I plead for the encouragement of vocation education? Because I firmly believe that the results of such a preparation will be practical efficient, and high-minded citizens of China with capacity for service to themselves, to the community, to the state and to the nation developed to the highest power. We hope fervently that we shall see the day of success in the immediate future.

Tang Ping-yuan.

Forewarned is Forearmed

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Epidemics of various kinds are constantly breaking out in different parts of the country. During the past summer cholera was present along the east and in the Yangtze Valley. Recently two cases at first suspected to be plague appeared in Kiukiang.

Usually these diseases are spread by human carriers and follow the lines of travel. There is need for a central information bureau to which word could be sent by doctors and others and from which reports could be sent out to cities in the paths of probable danger so that those desiring to do so might take precautionary measures.

As it is, diseases like cholera and plague break out in a city without warning. Thereupon the doctors and citizens are soon overwhelmed by a situation which it would have been far easier to deal with, both in an educational and curative way, had there been some previous warning. Hence the need for a central information bureau.

In most countries this important function is performed by government agencies, but at present this has not yet been attempted in China. As a temporary measure the same object might be achieved by the voluntard cooperation of port doctors, medical missionaries, consular reprentatives and foreign businese men.

The following letter from Dr. H. B. Taylor, of St. James Hospital, Anking, makes a suggestion:

"Wouldn't it be a good thing if the Council on Health Education started a Public Health Information Office to inform adjacent cities of the prevalence of epidemic diseases?

Something ought to be done along the Yangtze at least. I providentially learned from Dr. Perkins that Kiukiang had not only cholera but possibly plague also. On reaching Anking I was able to begin a campaign against both. Anking, Wuhu, Nanking Chiukiang and Shanghai ought to have been notified of the first case of plague in Kiukiang. Help us out!"

Several similar appeals have recently been made to our Council on Health Education. I have talked with Dr. Arthur Stanley of our own Municipal Department of Health and he thinks Dr. Taylor's suggestion a good one.

The Council on Health Education will be glad to try and serve in this capacity for the time being. It should be remembered, however, that the success of such a service depends entirely upon the quality of the reports and upon the number of people who are willing to cooperate. Reports should be sent in promptly on occasion from all parts of the country.

If Dr. Taylor's sugggestion meets with your approval I hope you will give this matter the publicity upon which its success depends.

Thanking you for your assistance, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. W. PETER, M. D.
Secretary, Council on Health Education
4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai

Telegraphic address:
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Commercial and Financial Notes

Arrangements are being perfected in New York, according to New York journals, for the opening of a

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direct branch of the Bank of Canton by Li Yuk Tong, its managing director, who is now in the United States. This will be the first branch of a Chinese bank to open in the city.

American dyes which were originally shipped to Japan are again reappearing on the New York market, according to a recent report, due to the financial stringency in the former country. Efforts are also being made by the Japanese to dispose of large quantities of American dyes in China.

The control of the Lincoln National Bank of New York has been purchased by the Irving National Bank and will be merged with that institution, according to a New York report. The Irving Trust company has also been recently merged with the Irving National Bank. The consolidation brings the total resources of the bank up to $286,000,000.

The great increase in the consumption of cotton goods over the entire world is noted by the National Foreign Trade Council, which in a bulletin estimates that unless the 1920 crop is large it will not be sufficient to supply the demands made upon it. "It has been estimated," the bulletin continues, "that of the world's population of 1,600,000,000 people about 800,000,000 are only partially clothed and 250,000,000 wear practically no clothes. About nine-tenths of the raw material used for clothing is cotton and the use is increasing. China and Japan have doubled their consuming capacity in the last seven years. The world will require 77,000,000 new spindles in the next decade and this means approximately a thirty-four percent greater production by the machine shops of the world than they were able to turn out in the decade from 1900 to 1910—the most prosperous era of cotton manufacturing shown."

Freight rates will have to remain twice as high as they were before the war if steamship operators are to make a profit, Captain Robert Dollar said in a recent interview in New York upon his return from a month in England studying shipping conditions. The increased costs of labor, fuel and other operation expenses make this a necessity, he said. Captain Dollar was of the opinion that the outlook for shipping was not particularly bright because of an increase in the number of ships in proportion to the slight increase in demand. He said that while at Cardiff he saw 640 ships tied up waiting for cargo and that the best type of British freight vessels could be bought for £20 a deadweight ton. The Cardiff congestion was largely due to the coal strike, he said. While in England Captain Dollar purchased a 12,000 ton cargo carrier, *Parisian*, which will be added to the Dollar fleet under the new name of *Esther Dollar*.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental conditions of the market, and fluctuations were due principally to

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speculative causes. Cotton continues to open rapidly and picking is being expedited as fast as possible. Weather balance during the past week ideal is for maturing and harvesting the crop. Light rain fell during the latter part of the week, not heavy enough to beat out open cotton, but on the contrary very beneficial to the late planted crop.

Under the circumstances, we can only reiterate that we expect the ultimate course of prices to be downward, though in a speculative market it would be imprudent to ignore the possibility of a temporary turn in the tide after the rapid decline which the market has experienced. With speculators generally short and bearish, a reaction on purely technical grounds would seem likely at any time, but temporarily only.

Yarn.—The market during the early part of the week has been a shade on the easy side due to the fact of the approaching Mid-Autumn Settling Day. At the close, however, an appreciation of two taels has been recorded, and from present indications a steady market is looked forward to for the near future.

Liverpool, September 21, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....60.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 9.50 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....21.48 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....19.45 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....18.53 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, September 23, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....23.65 Cents
March .....23.20 ,,
May .....22.55 ,,
Spot.....29.50 ,,
Market :—*Weak.*

Bombay, September 22, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Fully Good Bengal, Sept....Rps. 218 per Khandy
Fine Oomra, Sept..... ,, 292 ,, ,,
Market :—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 29.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 27.50
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 25.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 24.00
,, M-ginned, October..... ,, 24.50
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 26.80
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

During the week a fair amount of business has been done in China Steam Filatures for Europe, at slightly higher prices. There is no demand from America at present. The Tsatlee market is dull and inactive and no business reported. Antung reports a few purchases of Tussah at increased prices ; the local market remains inactive.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1050
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 950
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 840
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 360
,, Market Chops..... ,, 340
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 790
,, Market Chops..... ,, 750

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, September 29th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price for "spot" Silver at 59⅜d. shows a drop of ⅛d during the week. The price for forward declined ⅞d. to 59⅛d. In the absence of any great amount of business in connection with Imports and Exports, our exchange for T/T on London has remained at 5/11d. for T/T on London throughout the week. Chinese operators have been busy with their autumn settlement and the Stock Exchange quarterly settlement in which they are interested, and exchange has in consequence been rather neglected by the native gold dealers. We close steady with rather more demand for Gold remittances than cover in the shape of Export paper.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 33,160,000 a decrease of Tls. 100,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... $ 27,710,000 an increase of $ 1,470,000
Estimated total value in Taels 53,380,000.
Stock of silver on 1st Oct. 1919 Taels 31,070,000.

†	Average rates for August	Thurs. Sept. 23	Friday Sept. 24	Sat. Sept. 25	Mon. Sept. 27	Tuesday Sept. 28	Wed. Sept. 29
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/10.481	5/11	5/11	5/11		5/11	5/11
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/11¼	5/11¼	5/11¼		5/11¼	5/11¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/11½	5/11½	5/11½		5/11½	5/11½
T/T India	303.615	319	319	319		319	319
T/T France	1485.192	1540	1540	1540		1540	1560
T/T N. Y.	106.269	103½	103¾	103		103½	103¾
T/T H'kong	71.336	71½	71½	71½		71½	71¾
T/T Japan	47.846	49	49	49		49	49½
T/T Batavia	307.231	321	321	321		321	321
T/T Straits	39.288	39	39	39		39	39
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	6/2.481	6/3	6/3	6/3		6/3	6/3
6m/s ,, ,,	6/3.731	6/4¼	6/4¼	6/4¼		6/4¼	6/4¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/3½ NOMINAL	6/3½ NOMINAL	6/3½		6/3½	6/3½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1585.192	1640	1640	1640		1640	1660
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	113.269	111½	110¾	110		110½	110¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	111¼	111½	110¾		111¼	111½

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	60	59⅞	59⅜		59⅜	59⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 228¹⁰	Tls. 229³⁰	Tls. 228⁹⁰		Tls. 231⁶⁰	Tls. 230⁶⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰		111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4875	72.425	72.5		72.4625	72.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	4½%	4%		6½%	6½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 52½
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	New York on London	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6½%	New York on London	T/T 350½
,, ,,	4 m/s. 7 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/10½
,, ,,	6 m/s. 7 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/3
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/10½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, September 9, to September 16, 1920).

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pouuds; Bls. -Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Sept. 1 Tael equal $1 Gold.*)

S. S. West Ivis, from U. S. A., August 19.

Iron Angles	Pls.	36
,, Bars	,,	554
,, Nails	,,	5,361
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	785
,, Rails	,,	1,026
,, Sheets	,,	1,680
,, Spikes	,,	31
,, Unclassed, Old	,,	695
Iron, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	691
Macaroni	,,	17
Timber:		
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	12,758
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	,,	779,533
Glass, Wired	Sq. ft.	13,689
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	56,539

S. S. Delight, from U. S. A., August 18.

Iron Bars	Pls.	7,533
,, Bar Croppings	,,	1,049
,, Nails, Wire	,,	2,025
Timber:		
Softwood. Ordinary Sawn	Sup ft.	8,000

S. S. Shinyu Maru, from U. S. A., August 21.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	2
Iron and Steel: Plate Cuttings	Pls.	2,153
Leather, sole	,,	55
Paper, Cardboard	,,	30

S. S. Tungshing, from U. S. A., August 30.

Iron Nails, Wire	,,	15

S. S. Deuel, from U.S.A., August 23.

Iron Bars	,,	3,771
,, Nails, Wire	,,	3,208
,, Pipes	,,	950
,, Sheets	,,	842
,, Bar Ends, Old	,,	503
Iron Galvanized: Pipes	,,	224
Sheets, Plain	,,	255
Glass, Wire	Sq. ft.	11,239
Timber:		
Softwood, clear	Sup. Ft.	5,344
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	,,	435,871

S. S. West Hika, September 6.

To Los Angles:		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	70
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	11
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	134
,, Kiukiang	,,	14
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	4
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	104
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	10
Iron, Pig	,,	12,180

S. S. Ecuador, from U.S.A., August 20.

Silk Velvets	Catties	29
Iron Bars	Pls.	5,122
,, Nails, Wire	,,	8,261
Iron Gavlanized: Wire	Pls.	840
Canned Asparagus	,,	216
Borax, Refined	,,	370
Cheese	,,	16
Cocoa	,,	8
Cream, Evaporated	,,	53
Fruits, Fresh	,,	31
,, Table	,,	47
Ink, Printing	,,	206
Leather, calf	,,	1
Oranges, Fresh	,,	368
Paper, Printing, Common	,,	845
,, Wrapping	,,	738
Soap, Laundry	,,	210
Chocolate	Lb.	960
Bedsteads	Pcs.	22
Catsup	Doz.	55
Canned Fish	,,	92
,, Fruits	,,	33
,, Meats	,,	454
,, Vegetables	,,	113
,, Salmon	,,	100
Jams	,,	33
Hats	,,	55
Mineral Waters	,,	208
Varnish	Galls.	533
Whisky	,,	2,475

S. S. City of Dunkirk, from U.S.A., August 25.

Canvas, Cotton	Yds.	11,458
Wool and Cotton:		
Sicilians	,,	112
Suitings	,,	314
Cotton Socks	Pls.	2
Iron Bars	,,	19
,, Bolts	,,	35
,, Hoops	,,	168
,, Nails, Wire	,,	26
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	11
,, Sheets	,,	381
,, Tacks	,,	17
Alumina, Sulphate of	,,	338
Bronze Powder	,,	23
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	416
Carborundum	,,	26
Flour, Patent	,,	81
Gelatine	,,	2
Glue, Cow	,,	27
India-rubber	,,	1
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	190
Ink, Printing	,,	52
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	4,155
Paper, Bank-note	,,	147
,, Cigarette	,,	678
,, Drawing	,,	63
,, Enamelled	,,	599
,, Glazed Flint	,,	37
,, Toilet	,,	12
,, Wax	,,	591
,, Writing	,,	32
,, Unclassed	,,	1,550
Tinfoil	,,	465
Silk Socks	Catties	282
Woolen Blankets	Lbr	1,060
Bells	Pcs.	480
Clocks	,,	52
Imitation Leather	,,	459
Lanterns	,,	504
Machines, Sewing	Pls.	41
Motor-cars	,,	24
Trunks	,,	9
Typewriters	,,	187
Baking Powder	Doz.	30
Files	,,	190
Hosiery	,,	266
Gil, Lubricating	Galls.	900
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	200
Varnish	,,	100
Shoes	Pairs.	840
Cigars	Mille	61
Cigarettes	,,	27,250
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs. 732	Hk. Tls.	143,311
Machinery	,,	172,590

S. S. Moorish Prince, from U. S. A., August 25.

Knitting Clothing, Raised	Pls.	30
Brass Bolts and Nutt	,,	1
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	1
Iron Anvils	,,	12
,, Bars	,,	759
,, Bar Croppings	,,	325
,, Bolt and Nuts	,,	58
,, Hoop Cuttings	,,	891
,, Nails, Cut	,,	448
,, Pipes	,,	375
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	413
,, Plates	,,	448
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	856
,, Cart Tires, Old	,,	565
,, Horseshoes, Old	,,	1,050
,, Manufactures of	,,	60
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	9
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,193
Acid, Unclassed	,,	3
Borax, Refined	,,	50
Glue, Cow	,,	401
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	,,	1,075
Lead, Red	,,	8
Leather, Patent	,,	2
,, Sole	,,	15
Paint, Green	,,	15
Paper, Wrapping	,,	7
Rosin	,,	37
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	333
Varnish	,,	2
Cotton, Flannel, Grey 31 yd.	Pcs.	28
Bells	,,	750
Bedsteads	,,	327
Machines, Sewing	,,	13
Motor-cars	,,	16
Pianos	,,	8
Trunks	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	107
Shoes	Pairs	710
Baking Powder	Doz.	42
Milk, Dried	,,	468
Shovels	,,	146
Underwear	,,	200
Gil, Lubricating	Galls.	5,405
Paints	,,	1,952
Varnish	,,	780
Cigarettes	Mille.	25
Dyes.....Pkgs. 79	Hk. Tls.	14,104
Machinery	,,	25,891

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New Books and Publications

Life in Japan and China

Letters From China and Japan, by Dr. John Dewey, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Philosophy in Columbia University and Alice Chipman Dewey. Edited by Evelyn Dewey. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1920.

LETTERS describing the life of Japan and China were written by Dr. Dewey while on an extended trip through the Far East during the months of February to August 1919. Dr. Dewey's work in educational circles is familiar to most people who read and think and these letters give glimpses into his more intimate thoughts. They were written to his children and tell the little incidents connected with his every day travels and sight-seeing tours as well as give information regarding events of national interest connected with the governments of Japan and China. Accounts of trips made in Japan are particularly fascinating. And it is no less interesting to compare the letters written from China at a later date. As he writes to his children in one of his letters from Japan: "Whatever else the people may say about the Japanese they are about the most highly civilized people on earth, perhaps over-cultivated, and their friendship is always sincere." "But the children should all be provided with handkerchiefs," he comments elsewhere. Further on we read what he thinks after touring China. This from a letter written from the Capital of China: "It's a wonder we were ever let out of Japan at all. It's fatal: I could not tell after reading ten lines of the writings of any traveller whether he ever journeyed beyond a certain point. You have to hand it to the Japanese. Their country is beautiful, their treatment of visitors is beautiful, and they have the most artistic knack of making the visible side of everything beautiful, or at least attractive. Deliberate deceit couldn't be one-tenth as effective, it is a real gift of art. They are the greatest manipulators of the outside of things that ever lived. I realized when I was there that they were a nation of specialists, but I didn't realize that foreign affairs and diplomacy were also a specialized art."

Dr. Dewey has carefully traced the life of the Japanese and Chinese from the working class to the officials and leaders; their home life, in the business world, and outdoor life. One point upon which Dr. Dewey dwells and which always remains a consternation to him is the undeveloped resoures of China. He attemps to account for the idle coal mines, oil wells, and iron mines. In travelling about we find that China is dependent upon Japan for many articles while the raw material for manufacturing is right within her domain. "The Japanese are so thickly populating China that they seem like a network closing in on fishes. It has been said that all mineral resources of China are the prey of the Japanese, and that they have secured eighty percent of them by bribery of the Peking government. Without Japan there is no hope for China and she truly is a prey for the Japanese. They are buying the best plots of land in the cities for business and she borrows money from other countries only to loan it to China on bleeding terms. The apparent lie of the Japanese when they made promises before the Peace Conference to return the German concessions to China is something America should not forget. "All these, and the extreme poverty of China is what I had no idea of before coming here."

Dr. Dewey after applying for a year's leave of absence from Columbia University, returned to China with Mrs. Dewey and they are both lecturing in China, with headquarters at Peking. The letters were written to their children in America, without thought of their ever appearing in print. Dr. and Mrs. Dewey will be in China another year.

M. C. P.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1. Famine in North China-An International Question

Reference: Pp. 161-64

Question: 1. Show why the famine in China constitutes a source of international danger. 2. What is said to be "the line between an industrious farmer and an irresponsible outlaw"? 3. Can you give examples to prove this? 4. What international organization is likely to aid in the famine relief? 5. What is the duty of the Chinese government in this matter? Of the Chinese people as individuals? Of Chinese organizations? 6. What do the famine sufferers ask for? 7. What plans are being discussed by the central government as solutions of the needs? 8. How many peoples and in which provinces are affected by the famine? 9. What decision has the Minister of Communications come to regard this matter?

Topic 2. Appointment of General Chang as Special Ambassador

Reference: P. 162

Questions: 1. What is General Chang's present position? 2. Why has he been appointed as special Ambassador to Japan? 3. What is meant by the term "military lion of the hour"? 4. What feeling regarding the appointment is expressed by the Japanese newspapers? the Chinese newspapers? 5. What previous affair is cited as a cause for doubt over this matter? 6. What power has Chang Tso-ling strategically at present?

Topic 3: Chinese Labor needed in the Philippines?

References: Pp. 167-8

Questions: 1. Who is the Hon. T. M. Kalaw? 2. Where was the speech on this subject delivered? 3. What is his analysis of the industrial situation in the islands? 4. What are his legal reasons and what are his economic reasons for advocating the bringing in of Chinese labor? 5. Do you know what the attitude of the Filipinos is toward the Chinese? 6. Does Mr. Kalaw advocate unrestricted Chinese immigration?

Topic 4: Mothods of Ruling Igorots

References: Ph. 168-9.

Questions: 1. What is meant by the term "days of the Empire"? 2. Who are the Igorots and where do they live? 3. What was the early method used in governing the Philippines? 4. What is the present method? 5. How do the Igorots differ from the ordinary Filipinos? 6. Why does Major Dosser have such power as is mentioned in this article? 7 What changes have come among the Igorots since American rule came in? 8. Are there any other people than the Igorots and Filipinos in the islands?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. The Trouble with China

References: Pp. 166-67.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the proverb: A watched pot never boils? 2. Why does Mr. Baker use the illustration of a farmer pulling up his growing grain to see whether the roots are growing properly? 3. Have the Chinese any proverbs that teach the same truth? 4. Trace on a map the railway lines proposed in 1912. 5. Name some of the benefits the writer believes these railways would have brought. 6. Do you know the name of the man who made this proposal to build fifty thousand miles of railway? 7. Why did Horace Greeley say, "Go West, young man, go West?" 8. Do you think that this is good advice for the young Chinese of today?

Topic 2: Education for Chinese Women

References: Pp. 176-18.

Questions: 1. From whom has the new Minister of Education received a petition? 2. Who is the present Minister of Education? 3. From his past record, do you think that he will consider this petition seriously? 4. Write down the requests that these girl students make. 5. Number these requests in the order of importance and reasonableness, marking the most important and reasonable number one. 6. The following is suggested as a subject for debate: Resolved, that coeducation be adopted in the colleges of China, or Resolved, that coeducation be adopted in schools of every grade in China.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topie 1: The Depreciated Notes

References: Pp. 162-3.

Questions: 1. How much of the proposed Ninth Year Domestic Loan is to be used to buy back depreciated notes? 2. Explain exactly what is meant by this sentence, "At the present time the notes are worth about 63 percent of their face value, and bonds to the value of $100 can thus be secured for $63." 3. What is to be done with the notes that are paid in for these bonds? 4. Does not the Chinese government lose money by destroying these notes? 5. What harm is done by allowing these notes to remain in circulation? 6. Who is chiefly responsible for the present condition of the credit of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Peking?

Topic 2: The Shantung Strawbraid Industry

References: Pp. 162-3.

Questions: 1. What port in Shantung was the first one to export strawbraid? 2. What change took place after the completion of the Shantung Railway? 3. What was the result of the war upon the importance of these ports? 4. Draw a sketch-map of Shantung. Locate on this map the main producing centers of strawbraid and the following railways: The Tientsin-Pukow Railway, The Tsinan-Tsingau Railway, and the proposed Chefoo-Weihsien Railway. Indicate by a line drawn from the producing center to the railway which of these railways is likely to carry the strawbraid if they are all operating. 5. What country uses most of this strawbraid? 6. What is the nationality of each of the chief exporting companies? 7. Why is it better to measure the trade in strawbraid by dollars rather than by weight?

Topic 3: The Trade of the Yangtze Ports

References: Pp. 190-92.

Questions: 1. Which of the treaty ports on the Yangtze showed a decrease in the volume of trade for 1919? Why? 2. What was the effect of the boycott of Japanese goods in 1919? 3. Can you explain the unusual growth of trade in the following cases; Ichang, Kiukiang, and Wuhu?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

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CANTON:

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DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

September 24, 1920; Cause No. 1050. Dong v. David L. Moss & Co.; on the merits; testimony taken of plaintiff and his witnesses, Yu Cha Chi, Yi Kung Sung, Chen Yuen Hsin; also of witnesses Dupres and Schrag for defendant; continued at plaintiff's request for evidence in rebuttal.

,, 28, ,, Cause No. 759. In re Charles A. Biddle's Will; on petition for distribution.

,, 28, ,, Cause No. 1032, Van der Stegen v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.; on plea to jurisdiction; testimony of Hueglin for defendant, and L. Van der Stegen, for plaintiff, taken.

,, 29, ,, Cause No. 1050, Dong v. David L. Moss & Co.; testimong taken of witness craig in rebuttal.

,, 29, ,, Cause No. 815, Hung Jing Chi v. Danforth; on the merits; continued for service.

,, 29, ,, Cause No. 1051, Sang Yung Chong v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; testimony taken of plaintiff and his witnesses, Wu Li Fu and Ku Wan Chiu; continued by consent to October 5.

,, 29, ,, Cause No. 1149, In re William Wirt Blume's application for admission to the bar.

,, 30, ,, 1045, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; *on demurrer.*

(By the Commissioner)

September 23, 1920; Cause No. 1140, U.S. v. Capiridis; testimony taken of witnesses Wong Hang Chun, Ching Koo, Yang Sung, Chen Chin, and defendant.

,, 23, ,, Cause No. 1142, U. S. v. Dilley; testimony taken of witnesses Miss Buono, Nee Ming, Tsue Pao Zen, S.M.P. No. 333, Wong Ching Sung, C.P C. 432, I. Washita, Japanese P. C. 8, and defendant.

,, 23, ,, Cause No. 1143, U. S. v. Russell; testimony taken of same witnesses as in preceding case and of defendant.

,, 27, ,, Cause No. 1145, U. S. v. Buschman, testimony taken of witnesses Inspector Knipple and defendant; also Bisham Singh, S.M.C. 492 and Dlan Singh S.M.P. 505.

,, 27, ,, Cause No. 1147, U. S. v. Brennan; testimony taken of J. T. Wright.

Judgments and Orders:

September 24, 1920; Cause No. 1128, U. S. v. John Davis; acquittal.

,, 29, ,, Cause No. 1032, Van der Stegen v. Neuess, Hesslein & Co., Inc.; order overruling plea to jurisdiction.

,, 29, ,, In re William Wirt Blume's application for admission to the Bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.

(By the Commissioner)

,, 23, ,, Cause No. 1140. U. S. vs. Capiridis; fine of $50.00, costs, and 10 days in prison.

,, 23, ,, Cause No. 1142. U. S. vs. Dilley; fine of Mex $100. and 30 days in prison.

September 23, ,, Cause No. 1143, U. S. vs Russell; fine of Mex. $100. and 30 days in prison.

,, 27, ,, Cause No. 1145 U. S. v. Buschman; fine of $3.00 and costs.

,, 27, ,, Cause No. 1147, U. S. v. Brennan; remanded to Shanghai Municipal Police.

,, 27, ,, Cause No. 1148. U.S. v. J. Ward; continued one week on motion of defendant with consent of Dist Attorney.

,, 27, ,, Cause No. 1446, U. S. v. Sorg; continued on account of defendant's absence.

Assignments for Hearing

October 4, 1920; 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 1091. Ransom v. Martin.

,, 4, ,, ,, Cause No 1092. Ransom v. Martin.

,, 5, ,, ,, Cause No. 1051. Sang Yung Chong v. Wilkins Bros, & Co., Inc.

,, 6, ,, ,, Cause No. 1004, Ross v. Wang.

,, 7, ,, ,, Cause No. 1045, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.

,, 8, ,, ,, Cause No. 8303, Hoong Yung Kee v. Esso Company.

,, 11, ,, ,, Cause No. 1096, Hanish v. Fearon, Daniel & Co.

,, 12, ,, ,, Cause No. 1109, Jenkee Co. v. P. F. Wisner & Co.

,, 12, ,, ,, Cause No. 1110, Jenkee Co. v. P. F. Wisner & Co.

,, 15, ,, ,, Cause No. 1004, Yu T. Wang v. Sidney Ross Co.

,, 18, ,, ,, Cause No. 1119, Poo Shang Hong v. Consolidated Steel Corporation.

Miscellaneous Filings:

September 22, 1920; Cause No. 923, In re last will and testament of Mollie R. Parker; petition.

,, 22, ,, Cause No. 1097, Chang Yung Kong vs. Philippine National Bank; *withdrawal of demurrer.*

,, 22, ,, Cause No. 133, In re Mary E. Talmadge's Will; closing order.

,, 22, ,, Cause No. 1096, Hanish vs. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc; answer.

,, 23, ,, Cause No. 1140, U. S. vs. Capiridis, affidavit; writ issued.

,, 23, ,, Cause No. 1004, Yu T. Wang vs. Sydney Ross Co., Inc.; stipulation.

,, 23, ,, Cause No 1141, The Szechuen Railway Steam-Navigation Co. vs. The Yangtze Transport & Supply Corporation; *petition.*

,, 23, ,, Cause No. 1142, U. S. vs. Dilley; complaint.

,, 23, ,, Cause No. 1143, U. S. vs. Russell; complaint.

,, 13, ,, Cause No. 759; In re Charles A. Biddle's Will inventory and final account; petition for distribution.

,, 23, ,, Cause No. 1144, In re application of J. R. Browne for admission to the bar; petition.

,, 23, ,, Articles of Incorporation of Shanghai Taxicab Company.

,, 24, ,, Cause No. 1146, U. S. vs. Sorg; summon.

,, 24, ,, Cause No. 1145, U. S. vs. Buschman; summons.

,, 24, ,, Cause No. 987, In re John Hugh McMillan's Estate; inventory.

,, 25, ,, Cause No. 1119, Hai Chang Hung vs. Consolidated Steel Corporation; demurrer.

,, 25, ,, Cause No. 1148, U. S. vs. Ward; affidavit; writ issued; subpoena.

September 27, 1920; Cause No. 1043, Heng Fu Chang vs. China & Mongolia Export Co. Inc.; answer.
,, 27, ,, Cause No. 1149, In re William Wirt Blume's application for admision to the Bar; petition.
,, 28, ,, Cause No. 1141, U. S. vs. Victor Lind; affidavit; writ issued.
,, 29, ,, Cause No. 935, Dokoutchaeff vs. China & Mongolia Export Co.; brief on demurrer; amended demurrer.
,, 29, ,, Cause No. 1152, U. S. vs. J. W. Gehebe; complaint.
,, 29, ,, Cause No. 1046, Ring Mo Zu vs. The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc; amended demurrer.
,, 30 ,, Cause No. 1032, Van der Stegen v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.; exception.

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC., PLAINTIFF, vs. ROBERT FESTUS HALL, DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 945; filed, Tientsin, June 26, 1920)

SYLLABUS

1. **Contracts:** *Employment: Restrictions as to Time.* The contract of employment by which the employee undertakes not to "engage in or enter the employ of another party in China*** in the capacity of a technical paint man" for a period of three years from the expiration of the contract is not unreasonable as to time.

2. Id: Id: *Restrictions as to Place.* Where the employee has offices in various parts of China and conducts a mail order business in many other portions and, as the testimony shows, transacts 75 per cent of the paint business in the country, the restriction as to place is also not unreasonable.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan for Plaintiff.

Edgar Pierce Allen, Esq., for Defendant.

LOBINGIER, J:

On May 15, 1918, the parties to this cause entered into a written contract by which plaintiff employed defendant for a term of three years in the capacity of "a technical paint man for the furtherance of their paint business in China," defendant undertaking thereby that he would

> "not at the expiration of this contract, and for a period of three years thereafter engage in or enter the employ of another party in China in the same capacity."

In February, 1920, defendant left plaintiff's employ and became the manager of a new concern in Tientsin known as the "American Paint & Products Company," a statement of whose purposes, which defendant admits was practically as he gave it, appeared in a Tientsin newspaper to the effect that

> "the new Company would give most of its time to paints, in the way of general sales, and make a specialty of painting and decorating, while later on they would do a general import and export business."

Defendant also admits that in this connection he purchased paint and sought contracts for painting. On March 4, 1920, plaintiff filed a complaint herein praying for an injunction to prevent defendant "from in any way engaging in or entering into a paint business in China." Application having been made for a restraining order, defendant, on April 19, signed an undertaking "to refrain from engaging in the paint business in any form pending the final hearing of this cause;" whereupon the same was continued until the regular session at Tientsin.

The facts being thus indicated the sole question is whether plaintiff is entitled, as a matter of law, to the ruling sought. The prohibition of entering into other employment, as we have seen is for a limited time, *i. e.* three years after the expiration of the contract. As the plaintiff alleges that defendant left its employ on or about February 1, 1920, and as there is no averment or evidence of any opposition on the plaintiff's part to such a course, it is fair to assume that the employment was terminated by mutual consent and the three year period above mentioned would consequently run from February 1, 1920. The provision for this limit in time is free from the objections which led to the denial of a permanent injunction in the leading case [1] decided by this Court. Moreover in that case the evidence disclosed that complainant had but one plant in China and that at Hankow; whereas in the case at bar it appears that plaintiff has no less than six offices in China, that it operates the paint business in those and other offices and transacts, according to the testimony, 75 percent of all paint business in China including sales to missionaries in various parts and extensive contracts like the painting of signs for the British American Tobacco Company. It is clear, therefore, that the observations in the case last cited as to the unreasonableness of a restriction applying to all of China are not applicable here and that plaintiff has made a showing of need for protection in its business which was wholly wanting in the other case. The facts here, indeed, are much more nearly parallel to a recent decision [2] of the Court in which such an injunction was granted; for while there the order applied to "any place in China where the said company has or may have a branch of its business" it really operated in Shanghai alone since the testimony showed that no branch had then been established elsewhere.

Under the evidence in this cause we must find that the restrictions of the contract as regards both time and place are not unreasonable and that plaintiff is consequently entitled to the enforcement thereof.

Defendent is accordingly enjoined from engaging in or entering the employ of another party in China in the capacty of a technical paint man for three years from February 1, 1920, and is further adjudged to pay the costs of this proceeding.

1. John Layton Co., v. Blomberg, June 28, 1918, where the authorities English and American, are reviewed.
2. H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc., v. Jones, Cause 995, May 26, 1920, Millard's Review XIII, 54.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINANFU, CHINA.

In re Estate of Elmer Miles Buesch, Deceased. | Estate No. 2

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Elmer Miles Buesch, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Tsinanfu, China, on or before April 2, 1921, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

G. E. GAUSS
American Consul, Ex Officio Judge of the Consular Court, administering the estate.

Tsinanfu, China, September 24, 1920.

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SHANGHAI

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House during the week: A. Sadovski, Yokohama; L. T. Donaldson, Hongkong; F. C. Donnison, New York; B. S. Livingstone, New York; D. C Hffuer, Penna; Miss E. Whiteside, Chicago; Miss Whiteside, Chicago; Miss G. Whiteside; Miss J. G. Ervin, Darlington; Miss A. N. Allan, Charleston; Mrs. C. Stebbins Cambridge; Z. J. Williams, La Fayatte; Miss J. Keith; J. Clark, Chefoo; J. Renni, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H.H. Baldwin, Kalgan; Mrs. and Mrs L. Kampf, Tientsin; Mrs. C. H. Lawyer, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C.M. Bishop, Peking; V. Harrison, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. G.D. Jack. Foochow; H S. Rees; Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Roselen, Rotterdam; Mr and Mrs. G.M. Tarjesky, Tsingtao; Westein, Dairen; Dr. D.E. Rouse; D. H. Patyn, Peking; Dr. J. W. Ridgway, Hankow; Dr. and Mrs. Renner, Yokohama; Mme. M. Brandt, Hankow; Mme. C. Blaise, Hankow; W. W Eastman, Portland; A. Petterson, Hankow; Mrs. E. T. Morsell Peking; Mr. Korlein, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Gurner, Hongkong; W. M. Peach, Tientsin; A. W. H. Olley, Hongkong; F. Powell, London; H. Jackson, London; Mr. and Mrs. F. Kempton, Manchester; Dr. C. B. Cooper, Honolulu; Dr. T. Fred. Aspden; A. M. Bishop; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barham, London Miss Barham, London; Master G. Barham, London; Maj. L. Cassell, Hongkong; C. F. Richardson Hongkong Miss Ide Steger, Washington; Miss M. P. Steger, Washington; W. Zehuten, Hongkong; J. K. Chalt, Hongkong; J. Barr, Hongkong; G. F. Fistek, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Little; Mrs. R. C. Baldwin, Manila; Mrs. O. F. Campbell, Manila; H. Joe; Mrs Capamaza, Peking; Mrs, Fumagallis, Kiukiang; Mrs. Osbroverktoro, Kiukiang; C. Carlo, Tientsin; A. T. Stovall, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoover, San Francisco; W. N S. Davis, Ningpo; B. Chapman, Japan; C. Filtman, Peking; E. Furlnger. Tsinanfu.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: E. R. Hix, Manila; Harry. Rosenberg, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. F. R Vida, Australia; Miss. Hill, Australia, Ed. Poskitt, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Stutley, Australia; Miss F. G. Godfrey. Australia; L. Weeks, Yokohama; A. Plesner, Wlad ivostok, Mr. and Mrs. L. Meers. nurse and Child, Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. H. Schramli and child, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White. and Master T. R. White, Peking; Mrs. Karatigain Tsingtao; Miss. Dedoloff, Tsingtao; Mrs. Mary. Andersen, Paris; Chas McDonald, Vladivostok. Jorere, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Corbott, and 2 childern, Soochow; John. Flynn, Tsingtao; C. R. Hansen, Tsingtao; Mr. C. M. Shirrell, Tientsin; Dr. and Mrs. McCullagh. and child, Chiaotso; Mr. and Mrs. F. Starkey, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Chan Tong, Hongkong; D. Roberts, Vladivostok; Frank. F. Holland, Vladivostok; A. G. Kempf, New-York; S. D. Main, Hongchow, J. Weingurt, Harbin; John. L. Gignaux, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hueglin, Peking; C. L. Mathow, Peking; R. E. Zimmerman, Peking; J. M. G. Pereira, Hangchow; Mrs. Cora. P. Leenhouts,

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from June 21 to June 30, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	304909	629440	37 00	938049	.....	19156	16010814	1411449	.....	8.81	2529491	192214	.....	7.60
Peking-Mukden	268986	258284	8556	535826	.....	83263	11193588	1492938	.....	13.34	1730357	39522	.....	2.28
Tientsin-Pukow	167283	248303	7144	422730	89990	.....	7845548	543311	.....	6 93	1467091	214912	.....	14.65
Shanghai-Nanking	103728	55532	3587	162847	37849	.....	3061562	320380	.....	10.46	753582	.....	7037	-0.93
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	55158	42587	1014	98759	31968	.....	1517665	219458	.....	14.46	399822	96171	.....	24.05
Cheng-Tai	20326	109173	578	130077	50715	.....	2276550	715683	.....	31.44	395615	64844	.....	16.39
Canton-Kowloon	24132	3038	700	27870	6531	.....	529182	22430	.....	4.24	134737	1786	.....	1.32
Kirin-Changchun	16095	40846	481	57422	11417	.....	1179028	292827	.....	24.83	189360	3122	.....	1.65
Taokow-Chinghua	5472	33474	554	39500	12992	.....	522858	53298	.....	10.20	116444	7826	.....	6.72
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy														
Kaifeng-Honan	25737	13119	707	39563	1019	.....	811731	98336	.....	7.98	142771	.....	345	-0.24
Wuchang-Changsha	6420	10	.....	6430	.....	16581	753538	144554	.....	19.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Szu-Tsen	5288	7634	15	12937	.....	6558	434653	82634	.....	19.01	59370	4958	.....	8.36
TOTAL	1003534	1441440	27036	2472010	116923	.....	46136717	5397298	.....	14.24	7918640	617973	.....	7.44

Y. C. WHANG

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